Help.

Situations Wanted.

Female Help.

Agents Wanted.

Boarding and Lodging.

Boots, Carriages, &c.

Business Chances.

Dancing.

Dentistry.

Dressmaking.

Financial.

For Exchange.

For Rent.

For Sale.

Lost and Found.

Machinery.

Marriages.

Medical.

Miscellaneous.

Musical.

Proposals.

Partnerships.

Personal.

Real Estate.

Rooms and Offices.

Special Notices.

To Let.

Wanted—To Rent.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1869. NUMBER 189.

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Vote in the House on the Wells, Fargo & Co. Mail Contract.

Wells's Latest Trick Shown Up by Mr. Washburne.

The Ways and Means Committee and the Moorhead Tariff Bill.

General Porter's Account of Affairs in Arkansas.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.

THE MORTON BANKING BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee, at their meeting to-day, did nothing but talk about the Tariff bill. Mr. Morton's bank bill was returned, and it was to have it considered. The committee determined to adhere to the bill sent on the Senate, and to recommend the Sum of three millions be agreed to in committee will be reported to-morrow, and agreed to the bill will when it comes before the House. The tree from the House goes general Committee of the whole—say the first part of next week.

ORTMAN AFFAIRS.

State Department sent to the Senate to-day-in reply to a resolution of enquiry—all the correspondence relating to Ortman at Constantinople. The correspondence with the Minister to Turkey says when he presented the Congressional resolution of last session expressing sympathy with Crete, the Grand Vizier manifested a good deal of surprise at its and chairs—he was nothing. The Ottoman Government returns thanks for the symbathies the United States.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY COMMITTEE

met several times to-day and examined Mr. Poinsett, a member of the Philadelphia Inquirer, testified that he had never received any money, had never given or let pass any, but had attended the treaty. The investigation will probably occupy at least another week.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Speakership of the Senate had a caucus meeting. There was a good deal of talk the Chief Justice, but no definite action was taken. Judicial conclusion seemed to be that not legislation is needed at this session, but was taken on bringing forward many

THE MISSISSIPPI CASE.

Reconstruction Committee at to-day's examined witnesses from Mississippi, but [illegible] Committee, [illegible] Mississippi, [illegible] Mississippi, [illegible] Mississippi

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1869.

[illegible]

TERMS:

[illegible]

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

THE PUBLIC BUILDING SWINDLE.

Mr. Washburne did the country a great service, on Wednesday last, when he arraigned the monstrous abuses which have crept into the national expenditures. One of the most glaring of these is the public building nuisance, which has grown into gigantic proportions, and which has for its head a dignitary styled the "Supervising Architect of the Treasury." There is a law which provides that when a given amount is appropriated for a public building the plan shall be made to correspond with that amount. When Congress appropriates $30,000 for a building, the architect is required by law to prepare a plan, the cost of which shall be within the sum appropriated. Nevertheless the practice has been to violate it; and of late years the violation has been on a scale of the most magnificent proportions. In point of fact the Supervising Architect has added to his functions that of supervisor of Congressional appropriations, and by virtue of this self-constituted office he plans buildings and expends money thereon with the most reckless contempt for the law. He has virtually erected himself into a co-ordinate branch of the government. He admits, *pro forma*, that Congress alone has the right to appropriate the money, but if he does not claim, he exercises, the right to practically enlarge the appropriations and compel Congress to vote them, under penalty of losing all that has been previously spent. Congress appropriated for the construction of public buildings (not including the public buildings at Washington) during the year ending June 30, 1869, the sum of $929,000. The "Supervising Architect" now notifies Congress that for this same year he will want an additional sum of $665,000, and he gives further notice of his intention to expend during the year ending June 30, 1870, the sum of $2,234,000, making an aggregate sum of $3,828,000 to be expended upon public buildings in two years, in addition to the sums to be expended upon the public works at Washington.

The business grows. The supervising architect is not the mere agent for the disbursement of these millions for objects specified by law; his duty, or at least his practice, is to use the money thus appropriated upon buildings, the design, plan and cost of which are of his own choice and invention. In substance, all the agency and control Congress exercises is to place so much money at the disposal of this puissant architect, to be expended by him at his discretion at certain specified points. How the business is done can be illustrated by the case of the Marine Hospital near Chicago. There was a hospital here, which occupied a very valuable site. It was sold for $180,000, and a new one ordered to be built for the precise sum obtained by the sale of the old one, to-wit, $180,000, which was, in fact, amply sufficient. The Supervising Architect, however, had no such contracted ideas. He prepared a plan for a magnificent edifice which any tyro could have predicted would cost from two to three times the amount appropriated. How much the building will cost, when completed according to the plan of the Supervising Architect, we do not know; the Architect himself does not know, if, indeed, he has ever given that point a thought. The $180,000 will not complete it, nor do we suppose the expenditure of three times that sum will see it fit for occupancy. We notice in the "estimates" recently sent to Congress, that the architect asks for $30,000 more for this year, and $100,000 for the year to come. When it will be completed we cannot say, nor how many additional estimates will be sent to Congress. We should like to see some excuse rendered for this glaring violation of law and waste of the public money. The Supervising Architect of the Treasury has been here two or three times looking after the job. He knows all about the cost of stone and mortar in these parts. He knew at the beginning that the work could not be done for the sum appropriated. He knew that his plan involved two or three times the amount contemplated. *Why did he do it?* Will not some member of Congress put this question to him in an official form?

As in Chicago, so we suppose the case is everywhere. If the office of architect was intended to provide a means to expend public money recklessly and irresponsibly, it is a perfect success. We notice that $100,000 was appropriated, to be expended during this fiscal year for a Court House and Post Office at Madison, Wisconsin; the Supervising Architect asks for $50,000 additional, to be expended this year, and $150,000 for the next year. How much more that Madison Post Office is to cost depends upon the plan of the architect.

Can Congress honestly defend an appropriation of two millions of dollars, to be expended according to such "plans" as these? Does not everybody know that such a system must degenerate into corruption of the most disgusting kind, if it has not already reached that condition? We have no doubt that of the $3,800,000 appropriated and asked for these works, at least one-third will be wasted. We do not know whether the proper remedy is to abolish the office, or merely to dismiss the architect. Railroad corporations are sometimes loth to dismiss employes who have already got their diamond pins, watches, fast horses and furnished residences, and how far Congress may find a precedent in that policy applicable to this case, we cannot say. If this architect is a perfectly honest man he is grossly incompetent. We do not say that Congress can refuse to finish the buildings half way erected, but it can do the next best thing. It can refuse to appropriate a dollar for any new work, and prohibit the commencement of any work for which an appropriation has been made until the plan and the estimate for the entire cost shall have been secured by contracts under suitable bonds. Let not another dollar be voted in the dark. Let no officer be permitted to exercise a discretion in commencing expenditures. There can be no possible apology for permitting the abuses of this architect's office to continue a day longer than it can be reached by law.

BRECKINRIDGE'S RETURN.

Kentucky is to enjoy a sensation. Breckinridge is to return. The chivalry and beauty of Kentucky are anxiously and enthusiastically preparing to greet him. But Kentucky generally is not to be allowed to participate in the welcome. Colonel J. Stoddard Johnston, who was on Breckinridge's staff during the war, forbids all Union men a share in the grand event. He publishes, in advance, that "what we ask for General Breckinridge is not from his enemies, but his friends." Colonel Johnston's reminder is a sensible one. Why should any one who wears, or ever wore, the uniform of a Union soldier, be permitted to welcome Breckinridge to Kentucky or to any part of the country? Traitor as Vice President, and traitor as Senator—with his official oath fresh upon his lips, he put on the garb of a traitor, and raised his arm against the Union which had done so much for him. Thenceforth he declared himself an enemy of his country—his friends its enemies, its friends his enemies. Colonel J. Stoddard Johnston hits the nail of true propriety squarely on the head, when he announces that General Breckinridge, on the occasion of his return, will dispense with the salutations and greetings of those who were his enemies and the friends of their country. The exclusion is a proper one, and [illegible] the sentiment in which "Southern gentlemen" like Colonel J. Stoddard Johnston [illegible] [illegible] come to Lexington from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to welcome and with a small recognition from Breckinridge are coolly informed by Colonel Johnston that this reception is to be private—to be conferred on those who can be recognized by General Breckinridge as his friends. Men with whom he would not associate personally must keep away, and accordingly there will be no places at the "welcome home" for those who stood by their country in the war and were the enemies of Breckinridge.

It may be that Breckinridge will not altogether disappoint the Democracy. He may imitate Andrew Johnson and Horatio Seymour, and swing round the circle, giving an opportunity for the Democratic masses to greet him along the road. He might enter the country at Portland, and thence, travelling south and west, take in Chicago. Excluded from the home welcome, the Democracy should, and doubtless will, take immediate steps to secure a passing visit from their long exiled chief and leader.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

Every scheme of specie resumption that has been proposed in Congress has one serious defect which the authors slur over and keep out of sight, for the reason, we presume, that they have not been able to devise a remedy for it—and that defect is the enormous contraction of the circulating medium. To resume involves the retiring of the Treasury notes. No specie redemption of those notes can result in any other way than their payment and cancellation. Let Morton's, Sumner's, Morrell's, Garfield's or Greeley's plan of resumption be adopted, and from the moment the Treasury doors are opened for the redemption of the notes, they will flow back into the possession of the government and out of circulation, and neither of these plans provide any means for filling the vacuum thus created.

The government, unlike a bank, does not loan money to merchants and manufacturers, discount commercial paper, and take collateral security for the money it parts with. When it pays out cash, it does so to defray current expenses, in pursuance of lawful appropriations. A bank, on the other hand, *loans* money to traders and takes security therefor; and once every ninety days, on an average, the money thus loaned is paid back, with interest. A bank can therefore redeem all its notes, and pay them out again four times in a year, without loss, and with a profit on each transaction. But the government has no resource or income except from taxation. When it pays out money, not a dollar of it ever comes back, except as a *tax* collected upon the products, property and increase of the people, by the costly machinery of the revenue system.

No plan of specie resumption has been devised which will not subject the government to loss. A greenback worth seventy-two cents in gold can not be redeemed in specie at par without a loss of twenty-eight cents to the Treasury. The coin can only be procured from the small surplus of gold from customers, and by selling bonds for what they will bring in gold. The surplus gold from duties, after paying interest on the debt, amounts only to $30,000,000 per annum, and would require *fifteen* years to redeem the legal tenders and three per cent certificates outstanding. Ten-forty bonds only sell for about seventy-five cents and five-twenties for seventy-eight cents in gold. The proceeds of a thousand-dollar bond of the latter would only redeem $780 of greenbacks. If the government, after redeeming 100 millions of legal tenders, should pay them out again, it would be obliged to redeem them again at a further loss by selling bonds at a discount. Once redeemed they must, therefore, be cancelled and destroyed. This is a necessity from which there is no escape. The only reason the government is now able to pay out greenbacks without loss is, that it refuses to redeem them or give anything for them except to receive them for internal taxation. The moment it undertakes to pay coin it must cancel them as fast as redeemed to prevent them from coming back again and again for coin redemption, with a loss to the Treasury on each occasion. Hence, specie redemption of greenbacks means final payment and cancellation.

This brings us back to the starting point, and raises the question: How can the Treasury notes be retired at the least cost and loss to the government, and without producing a contraction of the currency that might prove destructive to the business interests of the country?

A very simple and efficient method can be suggested, and if any one can name a better one we shall take pleasure in presenting it to the public. It is this: Let any existing National Bank, or any private bank, or any new organization having the requisite capital, which may organize under the National Banking law, have the privilege to send to the Secretary of the Treasury legal tenders to the amount of $1,000 (or any multiple thereof) and receive therefor a ten-forty bond. Let this bond be deposited with the Comptroller of the Currency in pledge, who shall thereupon issue to the bank depositing it 90 per cent of the amount in National Bank notes, which the bank can pay out in its business to fill the vacuum created by the withdrawal of the legal tenders.

We have named 90 per cent of bank notes in exchange for the bonds, because this is the amount allowed under the banking law. The contraction would therefore only be ten per cent, which would be more than made good by the enhanced purchasing power of the currency.

If it be claimed that the banks will be obliged to reserve 25 per cent of "lawful money" for all such increase of notes, we reply that this reserve will consist of gold and silver—for any plan of resumption looks to that end—and the banks will immediately begin to prepare for it by keeping all the gold interest they receive, and by purchasing more. Each bank will retain at the outset what greenbacks it may require for redemption purposes under the law, so that there could not be a sudden, or even rapid, exchange of legal tenders into bank notes beyond a certain proportion. Gradually the greenbacks would be withdrawn from circulation, and their places filled by bank notes, gold and silver. The West and South could then establish new banks, and enlarge old ones, until those sections of the Union had secured their fair and legitimate proportion of bank circulation. The taxes on these new and enlarged banks would repay to the Treasury fully one-half of the interest on the new ten-forty bonds. And if it be objected that exchanging bonds for greenbacks will subject the Treasury to a loss equal to the difference of the interest paid and taxes received, we answer that it is simply impossible to redeem the greenbacks by any scheme which the wit of man can invent, without paying for them in some way. If they are redeemed outright the gold can only be procured by taxation or by sale of bonds. No matter how long redemption is put off, the government will still owe for the greenbacks, and must sooner or later pay them. By making these notes exchangeable into ten-forty bonds, the government secures forty years in which to pay them, and after deducting the bank's taxes, the interest will only be two and a half per cent. We do not conceive that it is possible for the government ever to find a cheaper or easier method of retiring its past due, disgraced notes, whose presence as a circulating medium keeps the entire currency at a shameful discount, and of fluctuating and uncertain value. By the plan proposed the duty and burden of specie resumption are rolled on the banks, where they properly belong, for it is the legitimate business of banks not only to discount other people's notes, but to redeem their own. Their vocation is to loan money, redeem their notes, receive deposits, and buy and sell exchange, all of which is foreign to the functions of a government, whose business is to preserve law and order, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, enforce the laws, protect every citizen in his rights and liberties, and watch over the general welfare. For the performance of these services the people contribute by taxation to its support, and it has no other income or legitimate business.

The plan above described is hinted at rather than recommended by Commissioner Wells, in his recent report, as follows:

"The Commissioner sees no sufficient objection [illegible] that the increase of the National Bank circulation equal to the proposed decrease of the United States notes, inasmuch as the banks are required to resume specie payments whenever the government shall do so. The authority for such increase of National Bank notes would be immediately availed of in the event of monetary stringency, and not otherwise. If we suppose that the aggregate paper circulation is not to be increased until specie payments are fully restored, the Commissioner cannot conceive of any better mode of giving flexibility to the currency than this. It is alleged that an undue proportion of the existing circulation issued under the National Banking law is held in the Eastern States, and that the West and South are entitled, by virtue of their population, to a greater ratio than they now have. If this be true, as the Commissioner believes it is, the additional amount here contemplated might properly be assigned to those States where the alleged inequality is complained of, thus restoring the equilibrium contended for by the Western and Southern States, and without disturbing the privileges which they now enjoy."

A Washington despatch says that Senator Sherman is preparing a bill amending the Tenure-of-Office act, and prescribing a certain form of Police Court procedure for getting rid of obnoxious officeholders, either more or less complicated than the existing system.

Our understanding is that General Grant was elected President of the United States last November, and that one of his functions is "to nominate and, "by and with the advice and consent of "the Senate, appoint all officers," etc. If Senators desire to secure any more control over the appointing power than the constitution gives them, and for this purpose keep the Tenure-of-Office act in force after the sole reason and excuse for its enactment has passed away, we shall urge General Grant to make no removals or appointments whatsoever. Probably he can endure Andrew Johnson's officeholders as long as the Senate can. The responsibility for keeping them in place will be upon the Senate, and not upon the President, if the former impose upon the latter the duty of holding a police investigation, or a court of inquiry, over every dishonest whiskey inspector in the country. We venture to say that every revenue officer in the State of Louisiana can defend himself successfully against any charge of dishonesty or remissness, notwithstanding there are forty distilleries running in that State, and not enough revenue collected to pay the salaries of the officials. Now if General Grant has got to attack this gang by indictment, and overthrow them with Tidd's Practice and Greenleaf on Evidence, he had better not begin at all.

A resolution has been introduced in the State Senate providing that the office of "State Agent" at Washington City shall expire on the first of January, 1871. A better resolution would be one providing for the expiration of the office on the first of January, 1869. Whatever may have been its usefulness heretofore, it is now a grasshopper that has become a burden.

The Republican caucus of the Pennsylvania Legislature has nominated Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon County, for United States Senator to take Senator Buckalew's place after the 4th of March next. The little monster tariff bill introduced by Mr. Moorhead, of Pittsburgh, and so persistently pushed by him, did not secure his election as Senator, as he had expected.

State Constitutional Convention.

Bills have been introduced into the Senate and House of Representatives of the Illinois Legislature, providing for the election of delegates to frame a new constitution, in pursuance of the call for such convention, ordered by the people at the late election. The Senate bill introduced by Hon. J. D. Ward, of Cook County, provides "that said convention shall consist of eighty-five members, who shall be chosen in the districts which are now entitled by law to elect members of the House of Representatives of the present General Assembly; and each representative district, as constituted by law at the time of the election of members of the present General Assembly, shall be entitled to elect as many members of said convention as it was entitled to elect Representatives."

Section second provides that said election for delegates shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first of April, 1869, and conducted in conformity to the laws for the election of Representatives, in all respects. The returns shall be canvassed in the same manner as for members of the General Assembly.

Section four provides that the delegates thus elected shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Springfield, on the first Monday in May, 1869. The compensation for their services shall be six dollars *per diem*.

Section five provides that the proceedings of the convention shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State; and the new constitution shall be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection at the election to be called by the convention.

In the House, Mr. Bailey, of Stephenson, introduced a bill which differs from that of Senator Ward in two unimportant particulars. By it the time of electing the members of the convention is the first Tuesday in April, and the convention is to meet on the first Monday in June. The new constitution is to be submitted to the people at the time of the election of county officers on the first Tuesday of November next, the result of such vote to be laid before the General Assembly, at its next session, by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Epler, Democrat, introduced a bill reflecting, it is said, the wishes of the members of his party in both houses, which differs from that of Mr. Ward chiefly in regard to the time for selecting the delegates and holding the convention. Our Springfield correspondent says:

"Mr. Epler's bill provides that the election shall be held at the regular annual election in November, and that the convention shall be called the first Monday in January next, at Springfield, while Mr. Ward's proposition is to hold the election for delegates on the first Monday in April, and meet on the first Monday of May. The times named in Mr. Epler's bill pretty surely receive the united votes of the Democrats in both houses and probably some of the Republicans, the latter voting for it under the belief that the party can poll a much stronger vote for delegates in November than they can in April. They also believe that better men can be induced to accept seats in the convention during the winter than in the summer, by reason of the fact that the vocations of a large number compel their personal attention at home in that season of the year."

There is much force in these views. Next fall would be the best time to hold the election, for the purpose of securing the services of the best and ablest men in the State. The summer is a very inconvenient time for doing such business, and it is quite likely that the convention, after sitting a few weeks, would adjourn until the next winter to finish their labors in a leisurely and correct manner. Then, again, an election in the fall could be made to bring out a full vote, if the Legislature would change the time of holding the local town and charter elections from the spring to the fall. The town elections for Supervisors, etc., in Cook, Will, and some other counties, are now held at the November election, and it is found to be very convenient for the people, as it saves the expense and trouble of holding one election. When the Supervisors and local officers are elected in April, the people are obliged to hold two elections each year, and when charter elections are fixed for a different day, three elections per annum have to be gone through with. The better plan would be to hold town, city and county elections all at one time, in November. If this were done, in addition to saving a large expense for registration and election, a full vote would be secured throughout the State for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Ward's bill provides for eighty-five delegates; but the present number of members of the House of Representatives is only eighty. The last Legislature neglected to apportion the additional five members which the present constitution authorizes. We do not clearly understand how the convention can consist of a larger number than the existing House of Representatives. It says (Art. XII., Sec. 1.): "If it "shall appear that a majority of all the electors of the State voting for Representatives have voted for a convention, the General Assembly shall, at their next session, "call a convention, to consist of as many "members as the House of Representatives "at the time of making said call, to be "chosen in the same number, at the same "place, and by the same electors, *in the same* "*districts* that chose the members of the "House of Representatives."

The present representative districts provide for only eighty members. How can eighty-five be constitutionally elected from them? The constitution provides (Art. I., Sec. 6.,) that for every 500,000 inhabitants which the State may contain above one million, five additional members may be added to the seventy-five allowed below a million. After the census of 1860, which returned 1,711,000 population, five were added, making eighty. The State census of 1865 returned a population of 2,150,000, but the Legislature neglected to distribute the five additional members thus authorized. The present Legislature could very easily assign these five seats to the five districts having the largest population. Thus, the south and north districts of Cook County should each have one more member, and the other three could be assigned elsewhere. But we do not feel clear that this can be done under Article XII., above quoted, so as to add five members to the convention delegates.

A large portion of the settlers in the Red River Territory, one of the British North American Possessions, are in extreme destitution. The Executive Co-operative Relief Committee, composed of several citizens of St. Paul, Minn., and certain Canadians, have investigated the complaints and ascertained that 635 families of 2,412 individuals, need immediate relief, and 48 families of 240 individuals, will soon be added to the list of starving. Hitherto each person relieved has been limited to two pounds of food a week. The total destruction of the crops will cause the destitution to increase, therefore an earnest appeal is made to all charitably disposed to make remittances and to address them to "E. P. Meade, Secretary *pro tem.*, Fort Garry, Red River Settlement, B. N. A., *via* St. Paul, Minn., U. S."

The Moorhead Monster Bill.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph*, prohibitory tariff, upon speaking of the way Moorhead, of Pittsburgh, managed his monstrous scheme of special taxation, says:

"Mr. J. K. Moorhead may be a man of excellent intentions, but he blundered so frightfully in his attempt to carry out his wishes that it is to be regretted that he came near killing it. He had better have left it in the hands of General Schenck, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who not only possesses the tact but capacity to put a bill through the House. It is averred that Mr. Moorhead had another object in view besides the passage of the bill when he took it out of the hands of General Schenck. It is well known that he is a candidate for United States Senator for the State of Pennsylvania. He had an idea that the passage (mainly through his efforts) of the tariff bill would give him great prestige with the Legislature of his State. And so he thought he would secure whatever credit there might be in such a manœuvre. Of course, the bill stirred up opposition, and when the storm was at its height, Moorhead discovered that he had undertaken to command a ship when he was really ignorant of the first principles of navigation. It is said that he appealed to General Schenck to help him out of the difficulty, but the leader of the House would do no such thing, especially when Moorhead had manifested so great an anxiety at the outset to attend to the matter himself. The bill will probably be recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means. There it will be so amended as to include a larger number of interests in its provisions, for in its present shape it takes in very little beyond two or three special interests peculiar to Pittsburgh and vicinity. When it is again reported to the House, it may, with management, get through, but hardly in time to help Mr. Moorhead's senatorial prospects."

Change of Carrier.

This (Friday) morning Edwin Birt will take Mr. Mecter's place as carrier of THE TRIBUNE in that section of the North Division north of Division street and west of Clark street, and will deliver THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE to those who desire it.

The annual Agricultural Fair of Clinton County, Iowa, will be held on their grounds between Lyons and Clinton cities, commencing September 14, 1869.

Miscellaneous.

Cornell College (Iowa) has 300 students.

Small-pox is raging extensively in Cincinnati.

Sabbath schools have been started in Prussia.

There were 14,143 funerals in Philadelphia last year, and thirty-nine murders.

The would-be robber of the Middletown (Ct.) banks, last week, was a crazy boy of sixteen.

One farmer in Floyd County, Va., has lost eighteen sheep by wolves.

A new species of cotton, called "lace," is being raised in Texas.

Goldsborough, Me., has 1,800 citizens and no "meeting house."

The Universalist Church at Oneida, Knox County, Ill., built two years ago for $7,000, was burned on Friday last.

About 130 members of the British Parliament are charged with fraudulently obtaining their election.

A Woonsocket (R. I.) man offers $100 reward for the detection of the poisoner of his three pet kittens.

A mineral collection of 5,000 specimens, made at an expense of $15,000, has been presented to the Lehigh University.

Sweden has abolished corporal punishment as being contrary to principles of humanity and injurious to the dignity of the soldier.

A Boston paper claims that the Hub is progressing, because $15,000,000 were expended in new buildings last year.

On Monday there were 150 cases of small-pox in Newport, Ky., and the number increased daily.

David Craig, of Newport, Ky., on Saturday night, was chloroformed by a robber who charged $14 for the job, and collected the cash himself.

Last year it cost Great Britain $9,000 a month to support the 1,500 families of sick and disabled soldiers.

About three hundred and twenty-two employes of the Western Lake Marine service were killed by accident last season.

Suicide is more common in Italy than in America. The pistol and the pool are the means generally resorted to.

The proprietor of the American Theatre in Philadelphia gave 2,000 loaves of bread to the poor on Wednesday morning.

The famous Seventh Regiment of New York declines to compete for the drill championship of the First New York District.

The wife of Mr. Noah Hay, of Terre Haute, Ind., presented him, as New Year's gifts, with three eight pound boys.

A Philadelphia professor has invented a steam brick kiln, wherein 100,000 bricks can be evenly burned in three days.

Citizens of Lugo, near Ravenna, Italy, claim thanks to Rossini's actual birthplace, and project a statue in his memory.

A Portland (Me.) mechanic has made a fine needle, the inside of which is hollow to contain a smaller needle, which is taken out by the top of the outside needle being unscrewed.

A man, with $600 in his pocket, entered a store in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, a few days since, and has not since been seen. One man has been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer.

Andrews, a tailor, was stabbed and disembowelled by a German whom he had discharged, in Valparaiso, Ind., on Tuesday. The wound is not deemed fatal.

Since the invasion of the Papal States the Catholic churches in Paris have given 126,000,000 francs to the Pope. The last annual collection of Peter's pence amounted to over 6,000,000 francs.

[illegible] the Occident mine, in Nevada, yielded bullion of the assayed value of $12,941, the mill being only run three-fourths of its capacity.

For the sum of $4,000, John B. Leverich has contracted to remove and dump into the North River the snow from the entire length of Broadway.

Concerts to raise funds to properly inter the Confederate dead are to be given in the principal cities of Georgia, this winter, by ladies of that State.

For the eleven months, up to December 1, 1868, the aggregate deposits of the colored people in the Savings Banks of the South were $[illegible]. The number of depositors is 9,000.

The discovery of a human skeleton, four miles from Pulaski, Tn., recalls the fact of the mysterious disappearance of a stranger, ten years ago, in that vicinity.

A Boston leather house, last year, did a business of $2,500,000, and one in the leather and lasting trade, in the same old city, exceeded that amount $1,000,000.

At a recent fire in Concord, a stream of water from a steam fire engine struck the left eye of a fireman with such force as to drive it out of its socket.

The gallery of Dulwich College, England, contains one of the finest, if not the best, collections of pictures by Rembrandt, Rubens, Holbein and other masters, in the world. The fact is not generally known.

"In England no man thinks of blacking his own boots," said a haughty Briton to Mr. Lincoln, whom he found polishing his calfskin gaiters. "Whose boots does he black?" quietly responded Uncle Abe.

Ireland furnishes two recruits to the British army for every seven Englishmen. London is the best recruiting ground, and Dublin next, and Liverpool third. Belfast had the most rejections on account of deficient physiques.

A velocipedist, in England, recently travelled 135 miles on his tread-wheel, starting at 4 p. m., and arriving at his destination at 10 o'clock next morning, having remained over night at a way station.

Wm. T. Bramley, of Biddeford, Maine, laid a loaded pistol under his pillow on Saturday night, and awoke next morning with a pain in the head. The weapon had exploded and the ball, grazing his temple, had lodged in the ceiling overhead.

On Tuesday of last week the mother of a large family stepped between two cars of a stationary coal train to pick up some coal. When the train moved the woman endeavored to escape but was caught between the bumpers and killed.

During the Christmas festivities in the colored Methodist Church in Cumberland, Md., four men rushed into the building, with open knives in their hands, and seizing one man named Ross, stabbed him to the heart.

The question of the capital of Montana is yet undetermined. The House has amended the bill passed by the Council, substituting Helena for Deer Lodge City, but it is predicted that a conference will be necessary to settle the difference.

The Deputy Sheriff of a London jail being made responsible for the escape of two military debtors, tried to bribe them to return from France. One accepted $5.0, but the other refused $3,500.

The largest kitchen in the world is under a meat establishment, at Fray Bentos, on the Uruguay, in South America. It covers 20,000 square feet, and its four meat cutters can dispose of 200 bullocks an hour.

Archbishop Manning has bought three acres of ground in the aristocratic West End of London for $150,000 in gold, and every cent $150,000 of the money necessary to erect a grand Catholic cathedral thereon have already been subscribed.

The landlord of a Harrisburgh (Pa.) hotel has handed in a bill of $380 to the relatives of a New Yorker who killed himself in his house, on the ground that his business was injured by the rash act.

The two hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the first Catholic in Green Bay, Wisconsin, was recently celebrated in that city. The first attempt to found a Catholic Church in Green Bay was made in 1669, and a little bark chapel was dedicated in 1669.

Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of Minneapolis, sent to the Minnesota Penitentiary for having two or three more wives than the law allowed, at first "kicked against the pricks," and would not work, but, being put on short allowance, he agreed to industriously make barrel heads.

Last Thursday the editor of a Mishawaka, Ind., paper made such an agonizing bow to a couple of ladies whom he met, that he lost his equilibrium on the slippery sidewalk and, in falling, one of his suddenly extended extremities upset the nearer lady upon his prostrate form. Apologies and embarrassments were abundant.

On Christmas Day, in a saloon in Jersey City Ignatz Shlienbach drew a pistol and fired at his friend Fred Schott, "just for fun," he said. The pistol had no ball in it, but the wadding lacerated Schott's neck fearfully. Schott, not relishing the fun of being shot, had his funny friend arrested, but the latter treated it as a capital joke, and even on trial said it was "all in fun."

The other evening arrangements for a wedding were made in Indianapolis. The groom, however, was missing at the eventful juncture, and in response to an urgent demand for his immediate presence, he replied that he never intended to marry and only "wanted to see how the girl could take a joke."

The officers of the New York police have determined to urge the State Legislature to increase their salaries. The Inspectors want $5,000 a year, the Captains $3,000 and the Sergeants $2,50. This increase will cause an additional expense of $200,000.

Ed. Dalton, a Hoboken porter, recently lost his way while returning to Hudson City, and slipped off the road a Bergen Hill cut at a spot where the snow covered the rocks. The fall stunned him, but he was found by persons attracted to the spot by the incessant barking of his dog.

SPRINGFIELD.

Our State Institutions.

Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Reports of the Trustees and Principal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 6, 1869.

The twelfth biennial report of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb has just been submitted to the General Assembly. This is altogether the most elaborate and satisfactory report that has as yet been issued from this institution. It is gratifying to a citizen of this State to peruse this report and feel that, while nothing useful of the past is surrendered, the President and Directors are disposed, in the true spirit of Western enterprise, and willing to put to a fair test any new processes that seem even remotely to promise any further good to the unfortunate yet interesting class for whom the institution over which they preside was designed. The report of the board says:

"In the attention which the Board of Directors have given to the duties enjoined upon them by the General Assembly, they have assiduously aimed to make the institution, in all its departments, appointments and appliances, in all its adaptedness to the purposes of its organization equal to the very best of those of like character in other portions of the country, and worthy of the great State that supports it, and of which it is one of the chief ornaments. The extent to which these efforts of the board have been successful, the present condition of the institution bears ample testimony, and we refer to it with pleasure.

"The Principal, now in the fourteenth year of his superintendency, with his subordinate teachers, in point of ability, scholarly attainments, familiarity with the peculiar and difficult processes of instruction, intense devotion to the duties assigned them, lively solicitude for the moral and social advancement of the school, high moral character and unexceptional deportment, possessing, indeed, all the qualifications requisite for the responsible positions they occupy, it is believed, constitute a corps of instructors inferior to none in the employ of any similar institution in the world."

Many of the citizens of Chicago will remember the interesting exhibition given by the Principal of this institution with some of his pupils in Crosby's Opera House some months ago. Of this tour of exhibitions the board remarks:

"In regard to the excursion that we authorized him to make in the spring of 1867 through several of the northern counties with a class of his pupils, we may remark that a similar trip had been formerly made under the sanction of our predecessors, and produced, as we were assured, a favorable impression upon the people, and exerted a salutary influence upon the school. We approved of the proposal to repeat the experiment, because we knew there prevailed in our northern section a strong desire to see representative specimens of our pupils, and to witness some actual demonstrations of the results of the course of training pursued in the institution. We also esteemed it as being about the best way to afford the leading citizens of those communities an opportunity of ascertaining, by personal examination, that the liberal allowances of the State expended for the benefit of those unfortunate youth are not vainly bestowed. The tour was attended with favorable consequences, and we believe that one for the same purpose and to the same extent through southern Illinois, would be specially gratifying to the inhabitants and advantageous to the institution."

The board speak in complimentary terms of the report of the Principal, and, relative to his elaborate report respecting the enlargement of the institution, say:

"We endorse the views and arguments of the Principal, and we fervently trust that the General Assembly will give to the proposal to enlarge the dimensions of the institution to the extent suggested, that attention which the urgency of the case seems to require. We believe, from the result of estimates carefully made, and in view of the present prices of material and labor, that the sum of $100,000 would defray the cost of such additions to the present structure as are needed."

A considerable portion of the report of the board is devoted to the question of water, of which essential article the site of the institution is lamentably deficient, incorporating as a part of their report some communications of the Mayor and City Engineer on the subject, and conclude by expressing the confident opinion that within a year the city of Jacksonville will be supplied with water works.

"If the board entertained any doubts as to the practicability of the measure spoken of by the Mayor and Engineer, or of the ultimate consummation of the undertaking by the city of Jacksonville, they would not so urgently advise, as they have done in the expression of their views as to the enlargement of the institution."

The report of the board pays a deserved tribute to the late James N. Brown, one of the directors, as follows:

"In submitting the foregoing to your honorable body, we are called upon to mention an event which has filled our hearts with profound grief, and deprived our board of the ever welcome presence, valuable counsel and co-operation of Captain James N. Brown, one of our official associates, who, by his wisdom and experience and earnest devotion to the interests of the institution and the State, had endeared him to us all. We deeply lament his death, but warmly cherish the memory of his sterling virtues."

It concludes by stating in detail the needs of the institution for the ensuing two years:

"We append the following statement as embracing a recapitulation of the several appropriations herein referred to, and especially set forth in the report of the Principal, as being required for the maintenance of the school during the ensuing two years, and the enlargement of the establishment, to wit:

To supply deficiencies arising from necessary improvements and increase of number of pupils	$7,748.37
For ordinary expenses, per annum	56,250.00
For repairs and improvements, per annum	3,000.00
For insurance, per annum	300.00
For furniture	2,500.00
Printing, press and equipments for office	4,000.00
Erection of chapel and school building	100,000.00

"All of which is respectfully submitted."

The report of the Principal is a respectful document, interesting and exhaustive, addressed to the Board of Directors:

"Since the date of my last regular report, November 30, 1866, three hundred and fifteen pupils have been in attendance upon the school. Six were pronounced [illegible] and have been honorably discharged; one was transferred to the Institution of Feeble-Minded children; some few have died; two have given occasion for their dismission; [illegible] and [illegible]

"We have enjoyed a most remarkable immunity from severe sickness. While the present month the measles has been among the pupils, and about twenty were withdrawn for a few days from their classes. It assumed a very mild form, and yielded to careful nursing, under the advice of our medical attendant, without the necessity of calling in additional aid. The only epidemic which has visited us, during the past year, as a part of the past two years both of our hospitals, one for males and females respectively, have remained closed. In view of the size of our family, averaging over two hundred and seventy, this exemption from sickness is the more notable, especially as the deaf and dumb are of defective organization, and from their habits do not bring into exercise some of the important organs of the system which require it. It should also be remarked that many of the deaf and dumb are such as the result of disease, of whose sequelæ, in some cases, deafness with its accompanying sadness is only a part. It is fit expression of the universal sentiment of my co-laborers, and of the benevolent of pupils, when I acknowledge our most hearty gratitude to the Giver of every good and perfect gift for this signally merciful providence. We feel the more thankful in view of our deficient and imperfect hospital arrangements, which are the best our building affords, and also from the exceedingly crowded condition of our building."

Of the corps of instruction the Principal says:

"I take very great pleasure in referring you to the list of officers prefixed to this report. The entire corps of instruction are prosecuting their arduous and intricate labors with zeal and assiduity that cannot be surpassed, and with results which to one who comprehends the difficulty of the task, and the low point of beginning with the deaf and dumb, will be not only satisfactory, but highly commended. The only candid parties not fully satisfied, are these faithful instructors themselves, whose anxious solicitude to do the utmost possible, in the very few years allotted to them, impels them to unremitting and indefatigable exertion.

"I have presented to our pupils in their free and easy intercourse with them, practical illustrations of the amenity of manners and usages of polite society. As examples of correct deportment, and gentlemanly and lady-like demeanor, they have exerted a positive and powerful influence upon their character for good, that will mark their entire lives. Their example has also been of still greater benefit in its consciousness to an harmonic as moral development. The influence of example upon all youth is a trite subject, but it may be averred that no other class of persons are so susceptible to it, as are the deaf and dumb, to the example of their instructors. They are the authors of the first dawnings of systematic thought. Theirs is the training of the pupil's mind which grow into mature strong character. The example of the teacher of deaf mutes is not the least of his responsibilities. I am happy to say that the ladies and gentlemen who have assisted with me in carrying into effect the purposes of the institution have not been oblivious or regardless of this important truth, and that they have diligently sought to faithfully exemplify true character, as well as to creditably discharge their professional duties; without these auxiliary influences, we should not now perceive the degree of improvement that is exhibited among our pupils.

"I should do wrong were I to fail to commend the pupils to you, for their almost uniform and general obedience, tractability, industry and studiousness. While there have been some exceptions to entire propriety and correctness of demeanor, they have been few, and have yielded to kindly admonitions without resort to coercive measures. An *esprit du corps*, very pleasing to observe, has prevailed among them, so that their associations with one another have been greatly to their mutual advantage."

The Principal argues at some length for a change in the rule governing the age of admission of pupils, and concludes by saying:

"Some children are better able to succeed in school at eight years of age than others at ten or twelve. It has impressed me that one of the terms of admission to our school should be so modified as to rest upon the capabilities of the applicant rather than on any particular age, and I would respectfully recommend such a change in the terms of admission. Some minor amendments of our system may become necessary, pursuant to this alteration, but they would not be considerable; and even if they were, the tender years are so important in their influences upon the intellectual and moral character of adult life that they should be rendered subservient to our purpose in the amelioration of the deaf and dumb."

The Principal presents an elaborate and lengthy argument, favoring some modifications of the method of instruction so as to suit the instruction imparted to the greater advancement of semi-mutes and certain exceptional cases among natural mutes:

"Two classes have been formed in articulation. The improvement made by these pupils in the short time they have been under this peculiar instruction is very encouraging; and, contrary to our expectations, it is more in the case of the natural mutes than of the semi-mutes. Only six weeks have passed since the first steps were taken toward the organization of these classes, and part of that time several of the pupils have been interrupted in their study by the measles, so that we have not sufficient data on which to predicate any positive theories or prognostications farther than to say that our expectations, so far as [illegible] have been more than realized, and [illegible] encouragement to press on in the experiment."

He recommends that the Legislature memorialize Congress relative to a grant of public lands, and says:

"By the act of the United States, one thirty-sixth of the public domain is appropriated for school and educational purposes. The deaf and dumb have never enjoyed any of the benefits of this eminently wise provision, and in common schools and ordinary educational establishments they are necessarily excluded. It has been urged that our provision is not separate, but in such case, should not be made by the General Government. Indeed, to two Deaf and Dumb Institutions, a large grant of public lands was made by Congress, many years ago. The grant, in the case of one, produced a fund amounting to half a million dollars, the annual interest of which is devoted to the reduction of annual appropriations by the State Government. As the precedent has been established in the case of the institution in Connecticut, and continued in that of the Kentucky Institution, there is no reason why Illinois, the Giant State of the Mississippi Valley, should not also come to the enjoyment of her rights, or, to say the least, of an equal privilege with others in this matter. I am of the opinion that if your honorable board would invite the attention of our Legislature to this subject, they, in turn, call it to the notice of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, that the latter would be successful in securing the grant of a large amount of public lands for the institution [illegible]

"If the funds arising from the sale of wisely located lands under such a grant, were judiciously invested, the amount accruing would go far toward defraying the annual expenses of our institution, without much if any increase of annual taxation; for the institution having a tract to advertise its favorable expressed wish to the Deaf and Dumb Institutions that, apparently, know no more than... [illegible] in the land have been so economically administered as those for the deaf and dumb. Under this disadvantage we cannot pay our instructors and other officers so adequately as is done in that institution."

The report strongly advocates the enlargement of the institution, and says:

"There is but one obstacle in the way of making such additions to our buildings as the demands of the present and the necessities of the future urgently require. This is a scarcity of water—the most essential of all commodities in every establishment, whether large or small. This obstacle has equally affected the continued occupancy of our location, with its present number, and the enlargement of our buildings. Your attention has been respectfully invited to this serious subject in previous reports. I am fully apprised of your ceaseless solicitude on the subject, and know that your earnest interest in it will pardon another respectful allusion thereto.

"All attempts that have been made to obtain an adequate supply of water have failed, and the deficiency has grown worse with each succeeding year. During last winter, at times we could get only enough for drinking, cooking and washing purposes, so that, for protracted periods, washing clothes and bathing were utterly out of the question. A number of men were employed in constant requisition for hauling water, and, having exhausted the supply on our own premises, the fair ground and Dunlap's Spring, were obliged to suspend their efforts, simply because there was no more water to obtain. Water, like air, is an article in the use of which close economy is not readily practiced; nor is its economical use generally considered entirely consistent with hygienic principles, or conducive to the best display of domestic order and neatness. The contemplation of an establishment the magnitude of ours, in case of an epidemic or any contagious disease, with an exceedingly limited supply of water, is appalling, not to mention the calamitous result of a conflagration, under such circumstances."

The report closes with a respectful acknowledgement of grateful feelings to the Board for their confidence and valuable counsel, and compliments the assiduity and zeal of the President of the board.

This is followed by a special report presented to the Board in June last on the subject of a Convention of Principals of Deaf and Dumb Institutions and the Northampton School, which was published in these columns in June, and need not here be alluded to.

Acknowledgments to the press, a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures, and a list of pupils conclude the report.

HIC HOC.

Trial by Jury.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Several years ago a servant girl took passage on one of the North River steamers, for the purpose of changing her place of residence and getting employment in New York. Soon after coming on board, to use her own expression, she "found a friend," but that *friend* was one not likely to be very advantageous to a young lady's character.

It often happens that "after sunshine comes a cloud," and it so happened with this young lady. Among other misfortunes of the day she lost her pocket handkerchief, in one corner of which she had carefully tied a certificate of good behavior which she had obtained from the place at which she had been last employed.

Every individual who has had much experience in steamboat travel knows very well that if an old lady has mislaid her parasol; a passenger, from his own neglect, finds an article of baggage "gone astray," or a gouty old gentleman has found his dinner to disagree with him, the clerk of the boat, who has all the time, perhaps, been shut up in his office, is supposed to know all about the mishaps, and must provide a speedy remedy. It was no doubt this faith in the *ubiquitous* nature of a steamboat clerk that led this afflicted young lady to the clerk of the boat for assistance, if not redress. The clerk, who had noticed her indiscretions during the trip, told her he could do nothing more than give her a certificate that she had "lost her character on the boat." If the clerk of the boat, in addition to the certificate, had paid her over $1,000 as a reward for her folly, wickedness and indiscretion, the amazement of the owner of the boat would have known no bounds.

Thus the courts, in some sections of the United States, are successfully appealed to to protect the vicious from the effects of their own folly, indiscretion and crimes, is not wholly the fault of the law, but of those who are connected in one way and another with its administration. But the law itself is not void of glaring defects, when it can be made, even in incompetent hands, a *panderer to vice*.

The great defect, at least in Wisconsin jurisprudence, is the mode by which, in practice, jurymen are selected.

Earnest, intelligent, conscientious men do not like to sit on a jury, because to such it is a place of great hardship and responsibility. The State Judges, depending for their reelection upon the suffrages of the people, prefer making friends rather than enemies; therefore they do not enforce the attendance of the regular panel; and by that means lose the moral and intellectual force of a good jury. When the court opens, perhaps, not more than one-half of the regular panel are in attendance. Thus the opportunity is presented for the vicious, the intellectually and physically indolent, the professional juryman and the man who has purposes of his own to accomplish, to get upon the jury.

The incompetent Sheriff, or the less competent deputies, are suddenly called upon to open the court, subpœna witnesses and bring in what are called talesmen to fill out the panel of the jury. Under these circumstances the Sheriff, having no suits of his own to be used, no personal interest in the proceeding whatever, usually consults his own convenience, or his friendship, and selects men for the important trust without any reference to their merits or qualifications.

It is said "witches read their prayers backwards," and it is not remarkable if jurymen, selected in this way, read the testimony in court in the same unfortunate manner.

Not many months since five men in this city, saloon-keepers and their degraded associates, left their dens in the night for the purpose of committing a murder. As soon as the Circuit Court commenced its session, and a necessity for talesmen arose, the leading "blood tub" in the intended murder succeeded in getting himself selected as a talesman upon the jury. He may have wished to sit upon the trial of his associates in crime, if at any rate it is not likely he would "cry murder upon himself" to his associates upon the jury.

It might be called a strange coincidence, but it usually happens here that the front seats of the court room, on the opening of a term, are filled by a class of men wholly unfit to serve as jurors. With such men "might makes right," and the eloquence of Demosthenes would only "fall upon stony ground."

To remedy this evil, the Legislature should pass stringent laws making it obligatory upon the courts to enforce the attendance of the regular panel. In short, they should take out of the hands of the court the power to excuse a juryman who had been regularly drawn.

In the United States Courts the Marshal issues a separate venire for each juryman, and, with the venire, a written request or command that the party to whom it is addressed shall answer substantially and immediately if he knows any valid reason why he cannot in person respond to the summons. If a party on whom a venire has been served replies giving a "valid reason" why he cannot attend, the Marshal strikes his name from the list and immediately addresses a venire to another individual, and in this manner, long before the sitting of the court, the panel is completed.

There is also in some of the districts a custom which cannot be called otherwise than salutary, that is observed in the selection of a jury for the United States courts. Representative, or leading men—for instance, a civil engineer, an architect, a vessel broker, grain buyer—in fact, leading men in all the most important business affairs of life, are placed in the jury box, as there are usages in nearly all classes of business which only those engaged in that class of business know anything about, and which, when brought to the notice of courts and jurors, are to be respected and enforced.

When a jury, instead of being composed of earnest, conscientious and careful men, is in fact nothing more than a mob, what becomes of one's security for his life, or for his property?

In the case of Mrs. Wilkinson against THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE COMPANY, how difficult it is to disbelieve the circumstantial account of Mrs. Ellithorpe of what occurred at the Armory. It is not in human nature to disbelieve it. If Mrs. Wilkinson, under the solemnities of an oath, partially contradicts that testimony, and by so doing testifies contrary to the facts, what becomes of her case? According to all rules of law and justice, she would be debarred from a verdict. What motive had Sergeant Garrity to testify falsely, especially in a case in which he could have no personal interest? If it is true, then, that Mrs. Wilkinson's own son accused her of consorting with a "South Water street merchant," she had certainly "lost her character" with one to whom it was most important of all others it should be preserved. If Sergeant Garrity's testimony is true, what would be the marketable value of Mrs. Wilkinson's character to herself, her own family, or to the world? W. M.

KENOSHA, Jan. 4, 1869.

Personal.

The kings of Prussia, Belgium and Bavaria, are the only robust, healthy European sovereigns.

A committee of French authors received Tennyson on his recent visit to Paris, and the following evening gave a soiree in his honor, at which a golden laurel wreath was presented to the English Poet Laureate.

Lady Franklin advocates woman suffrage.

An old green grocer, who died in London last month, left £15,000 to Dickens, on condition that Charles reads the "Trial from Pickwick" in presence of the grocer's family once a year.

The Ward Brothers challenge any four-oared crew to row them, four miles or upwards to twenty-five, for $500 or $1,000. The Wards claim to be flushed with money and conceit, if not with victory.

The French vote Wilkie Collins above Dickens as a literary man.

Professor Gervinus' new work on Handel and Shakespeare attracts much attention in Germany.

Desmond Henry Ryan, a writer for the *Musical World*, and a noted English musical critic, is dead.

General Gleason, who was a Fenian President *ad interim*, and as poor as a pauper before he got into office, has bought and stocked a splendid farm in Virginia. Patriotism pays.

The Boston *Traveller* tells a good story of James Fisk, Jr.: "Some weeks ago he was on board the steamer *Providence* during a terrific storm. The steamer put back to Bristol. As soon as she reached the pier, Fisk remarked to a number of friends that he had expected the boat to go down in five minutes, and that, pending the fatal disaster, he thought of every mean trick that Jim Fisk ever did in his life. 'Well,' said one of the party, 'you must have thought mighty quick!'"

WASHINGTON.

The "Managing Mind" of the Senate.

Tammany Hall at Washington.

Butler's New Year's Call.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1869.

Senator John Sherman is, *sui generis*, the "managing mind" in politics. The managing mind is very different from the executive mind. The managing mind crosses a muddy street successfully; the executive mind mends it. The managing mind dodges a creditor; the executive mind squarely faces him and renews the obligation. The managing mind works for control; the executive mind is fixed upon doing good.

I knew John Sherman in the days of his nomination for the Speakership, far off, as a rising and youthful star. I knew him again—when I asked that he be pointed out—as an agreeable presence, young and manly among his elders, a youthful Saul, I believed. I know him now as nothing more than a managing politician, his deepest convictions no deeper than expediency, his standard of statesmanship no higher than Disraeli's, his goal success. Yet, no man has become so wise for these uses after so little training.

Sherman's managing mind has strengthened up his countenance. The verdant expression has gone out of his face; the lankness out of his long legs; his clothes fit him better; his broad-rimmed city hat looks age and wealth together; his chin is solidly fixed; there is character in his lips, eyebrows, nostrils; from a shambling boy he has become "a man having authority, saying to one servant come and he cometh, and to another go and he goeth." And yet, I am sincere in the belief that John Sherman is less admirable, thus grown wise, than if he were a little more like a citizen of Mansfield, and a little less like a managing man on Wall street. The great painters understand this facial matter. Witness Ary Schaffer's much-praised canvas of Christ tempted by the Devil on the Mount. The Devil's face is altogether the wisest. It is a "managing man's face." He throws himself into a plausible attitude, and narrates in scintillating nutshells the advantages of descending into the world. You can quite hear him articulate.

"There is a boundless career before you. I control the party in Capernaum, and can get you the nomination. You may have to dodge the small subject of your constituents repudiating, but I'll fix up the platform myself and take the responsibility. The minor and usual ceremony of worshipping me can be done just here in private, meaning of course that I get your support when I need it."

Senator John Sherman, the managing mind, with all this wise exterior, has passed that youthful promise of growing to simple, sincere, valiant dutifulness in the service of his State and the nation. Entirely a politician, visible dimly in many a doubtful vista, the masked leader of many a dissembled midnight gathering, his influence would be to the State of Ohio what Cameronianism would be to Pennsylvania, or Weed-and-Sweeneyism to New York, were it not that Ohio is a well-advised State, with a vigilant press, an honest extraction, and a love of character. As Ohio stands advised to day, Mr. Sherman could not be returned to the Senate by any miracle of legislation; for one phenomena of the "managing mind" is that it does not beget confidence, and at last overreaches itself. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has repeatedly exposed his want of convictions on financial questions. The New York *Nation* and other authorities have been as faithful. He is a prolific suggester and champion of expensive legislation; but he belongs to the class of men whom it is not to the interests of the public to have grow formidable.

"ANYTHING AGAINST ME?"

About ten minutes ago my door-bell was rung, and a gentleman appeared before me. I recognized in him the subject of a few paragraphs in one of my recent letters. He said, in a graceful way, that he was glad to meet me, having been a friend at a distance for a long time.

"Now, Mr. Gath," he says, finally, "I know that a late 'look in' upon my motives, which you made and published, was inspired by somebody else. I know who the person was, and of that we will say no more. But I want you to know me better."

To which Mr. Gath replied, as nearly as can be recollected:

"The person who inspired the late 'look in' was the person looked in upon. The inspiration was simply the inspiration of smell in the neighborhood of corruption. I don't know anybody privately in my correspondence, and I presume that I shall know you better as you develop yourself in your duties."

The person then said that I should find it better to get along peaceably, and, like the devil in the illustration above, he pointed out the social beauties of the Washington world, and offered to give them to me.

"If I should bother with social obligations I would write no correspondence at all."

This is what the press has been here, mainly: Submitting to be patronized, consenting not so much to be purchased and corrupted as to be persuaded, petted, put to dinner, lettered. What sort of journalist is he who for a bow from a Senator will spike his ink-bottle, or for a smile from his wife will heat his indignation the less red and burning against the husband's crime?

THE DEMON RING.

Of all things that a free nation ever knew, the wickedest, the worst is the Ring of Tammany Hall in New York city. You in the West, Chicago, are perhaps confused to know what all this Tammany question means. I will tell you.

Tammany was an Indian, by some curious accident made the patron of a Jeffersonian society, whose place of meeting was called Tammany Hall. Originally, Tammany Hall was pure as the original Republican party. At this day there are good men in Tammany Hall, as there are in the Republican party. Early in the history of Tammany Hall, symptoms of a "ring," or a "corner," were developed in it. It is the ring or the corner which has swallowed up Tammany Hall.

It is not well for a journalist to suppose too much wickedness amongst his readers. Let us get down to the interpretation of a "ring" and a "corner" immediately.

Suppose you, Mr. Fitzsimmons, opened your house to a "sociable." Your parlor is just big enough to accommodate four "sets" for dancing. Instantly some twenty couples resolve that they only shall dance; none of them will give way for any other couple. That is a "ring," an organization within an organization, debarring anybody's else way to the pleasures.

A "corner," under the same circumstances, would be a "sett" of people seizing the piano and forming a solid party around it, directing the pianist, so that other people must dance to the music of the corner.

Now, Mr. Fitzsimmons, in the sociable political gathering of Tammany Hall, a "corner" was formed. Tammany Hall is a representative sociable, to which each election district of New York sends a member. After much waiting and serving, this "corner" fell into the possession of two or three scoundrels and their tools. These two scoundrels at present are William M. Tweed and Peter B. Sweeney—both men of common origin. By a long course of "managing" they have got into hopeless prostitution the city of New York as truly as any poor Cyprian is in the hands of two bawds.

These two men, of whom Oakey Hall, the Mayor of New York, is a mere Bohemian retainer, are now very nearly the possessors of the United States. It was they who arrested Sam. Bowles the other day and put him in the lock-up; for they own altogether Judges Cardozo, Barnard, McCunn, and others, who may to-morrow issue their warrant, and, catching any of your editors in New York, cast them into the cess-pool of a station house. Through John T. Hoffman, their adopted foundling, they own the State of New York and all its interests and highways. Both Sweeney and Tweed are Directors of the Erie Railroad, and Fisk, the Peddler, and Gould, the Receiver, are merely their pals. Finally, with Horatio Seymour President, they would have owned the United States.

Sweeney is a black-haired, black-eyed, lowering man, looking for all the world like the Black Crook.

Tweed is a stout, powerful, agile giant, who speaks quick and sharp and frank, and probes you for your evil motive, which, finding, he binds you to his destiny with a laugh. Sweeney is a plausible twilight of a man, resembling the dusk in which innocence is led from its vows. He will take a glass of wine rather to weaken you than to please himself. Tweed will not taste a drop, though he will make drunken all mankind with champagne paid for out of the taxpayers' pockets.

There does not seem to be any chance whatever for New York to remain a habitable city under these two bandits—the Fredegonde and Brunehilde of the nineteenth century. Neither will it be possible, after a while, for any stranger to visit New York and be safe in life, liberty and property. Disappointed in electing Seymour, they have now sought inside the Republican party for creatures, and the first person they have gone for is Ben Butler. His precious nephew, the son of the Butler of New Orleans, is, if I mistake not, was the *chaperone* of Bineskin to arrest Mr. Bowles the other day. This marks the new combination between Tweed and Sweeney and the Congressional ring.

The only solution to this last threatened combination is Grant. The only solution to the reign of Tweed and Sweeney in New York is a vigilance committee, which the New York *Tribune*, the New York *Evening Post* and other journals have hinted at.

This is no dream nor wild paragraph. The elements of a vigilance committee are combining in New York as truly as the elements over slavery combined to make war. Nothing in the near future is so apparent as a great gallows before the City Hall, and the yeomanry of New England and New York guarding the ceremony. I expect to live to see this and describe it.

BUTLER'S NEW YEAR'S CALL.

The people who supported Mr. Ben. Butler in the impeachment trial are advised to observe him shaking hands with Andrew Johnson on New Year's Day. The New York *Independent*, which has been quirting the slime of its hypocrisy through the feeble syringe of Mr. Tappertit Tilton upon William M. Evarts, for defending Mr. Johnson, is advised to express its opinion of Butler shaking palms with "the great criminal." On that occasion the hero was altogether Mr. Johnson. He had brought the most insolent of his enemies to his feet. He had written the last page of his impeachment with this reconciliation. Yet for so much as shaking hands with the President, Ben Butler, a few months ago, would have summoned any living personage to his committee room and there bullied him.

I can tell you the processes of Mr. Butler's mind in this proceeding as truly as he is acquainted with them. He saw that Grant had too much dignity of character to stay in Washington on New Year's Day and head the officers of the army to call upon the President. It occurred to him, therefore, as Grant's enemy, that he would call and demonstrate a disinclination that Grant had refused. The more he thought of this the more "gallus" it seemed: a sensation, a piece of giraffe effrontery, and an example of hostile generosity. He found in a number of Wade's cabinet a willing ally. Together they went, and they bounced out the call, showed posterity the shallow and hollow principle of the clique, obtained their quantum of notoriety, and subsided into burlesque, which is the atmosphere that will surround them and their junto down the little lapse of history in which they will extend. GATH.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Our Plans for the Year—A Mutual Interest—The Old System—New Markets—A Mixed Husbandry—Less Land—Hedges—The Dairy—Farm Buildings—The Garden—The Orchard.

Special Agricultural Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Jan 5, 1869.

We are now on the threshold of a new year—at that period when the farmer must lay his plans for the next twelve months, upon the success of which he depends for an income for his capital and labor. We have examined the lessons of the year just closed, most of which it will be well to heed in our future operations; but we have something more to do in this direction than to depend wholly on the experience of the past. We must take into consideration such new condition of things as present themselves from time to time, and take them into our plans, also.

So persistently has everybody talked and written of this State as the great agricultural State of the Northwest, that people think and act as though that was the only value of the broad acres that make up its rich prairies, its belts of river forest and extended groves that give variety and value to the country. They have not taken into account the fact that two-thirds of these rich acres cover immense beds of coal; that the Fox, the Rock and the Mississippi Rivers are fast flowing streams, constant in their supply of water power and capable of turning thousands of busy wheels; nor have they cast their eyes to the North, where railroads are penetrating the forests of Superior, bringing to us the wealth of those old woodlands, and what is better, the iron and copper ores of that marvelous region of ferruginous dykes, filled with the spoils of metallic oxydes and conglomerates, that must come here to meet the coal that Providence has placed in such abundance, as if intended that they should come here for the purpose of reduction and to be worked into things of use and beauty, by the aid of our cheap steam and cheap water power. But what has this to do with the plans that the farmer must now lay down for his future guidance? Much, very much, as we will show. Then, again, the railroads that are making rapid progress to the West will not only bring us the spoils of the mountains, but the trade of the Orient; that must pay us tribute, and which our people must make preparation for.

A MUTUAL INTEREST.

These new conditions of things must now be taken into the account, for they will divide our people into three classes, the cultivators of the soil, the manufacturers, and the carriers, each of which is essential to the other, and which must be cemented into a mutual dependence, and as a whole composing the industrial classes of the State.

THE OLD SYSTEM.

Under the old system of agriculture, we must, of necessity, after supplying the limited home demand, grow those things that commerce will exchange for us for such needs as the workshops of distant States and distant countries might supply us; but with monopolies in our midst, we would supply those other industries with not only food but with a part of the raw material for their manufactures. These goods would then to a great extent be the basis of exchange for such other needs as may not be at hand. Wheat, corn, wool, pork and beef are now the raw products that form the basis of our exchange, and these must go to the seaboard for a market.

NEW MARKETS.

The manufactures that must now grow up in our State will give us new markets, and these markets must be considered; we must know what they will demand of us, and learn how to best supply that demand. The lumbermen and miners of Superior and the mountains to the west will need the more agricultural staples, and also make extensive demands for early vegetables and fruits. These they will pay for in the products of their forests and mines, thus giving to our commercial carriers full business both ways, and effecting an exchange that must be of material advantage to all interested.

A MIXED HUSBANDRY.

It will be seen that we must now lay our plans for a mixed husbandry—that is, the products of the field, the orchard and the garden. Not only these, but there is another small item we trust we should not be overlooked. The railroads will need ties and timber for track purposes, and this will make a new demand on us. It is true that this is a crop not maturing in one year, but it is nevertheless a crop that we must plant and wait patiently for the harvesting. Our old forests will soon be stripped of timber for this purpose, and the new supply must come from the farms; we must, therefore, begin at once to supply this new demand.

We shall have more to do with the garden and the orchard, and as these must be sheltered from the bleak winds, and as there is nothing better for this purpose than the forest trees that we shall need for railroad ties, which will grow in these shelter belts—a thing of annual value and in the end make large returns of capital—we should plant them.

[illegible] With the new condition of things, this division of labor, that we shall be under the necessity of hiring more labor, or of cultivating less land. It is a nice point to decide which of the two will be most to our advantage. In some cases the one rule, and in others the other will doubtless prove the most desirable. Capital, labor at hand and executive ability will be elements of success or failure.

We must begin to consider the value of draining and manuring, and if possible make our old fields produce the old-time crops, or, if possible, to even outdo them. If we double the acred products of our fields, we need only cultivate one half, and this we had better take into consideration; it will save one-half the cost of fencing, repairs and loss, though it will not save us in the item of taxes, for the Assessor always has a keen eye to well-cultivated and productive farms.

HEDGES.

Hedges should have a large place in our plans, for a well-made, live hedge is cheaper than one of dead material; it may always be relied upon and is less expensive to keep in repair, shelters the crop and has a beneficial influence on the hygrometric condition of the atmosphere. The osage is the one material for this purpose for farm use, but a most substantial and ornamental hedge can be made of the common barberry, though the purple leaved variety is more desirable. Some day we shall see this hedge common about our house grounds.

THE DAIRY.

Thus far too little attention has been given the dairy. It is true that in a few counties some attention has been given this subject, but taking the State, or at least that part of it north of Mattoon and Pana, it has been too much neglected. In nearly the whole of this region, a large percentage of the farmers have not a supply of butter for the winter, to say nothing of the almost total absence of cheese. In a country that can boast such luxuriant pasturage, where blue grass is so natural to the soil, that, like white clover, it pushes itself into every nook and corner, this state of things ought not to exist. We should, therefore, take this desirable department of farming into consideration, when we make up the plans of the year. This leads us also to consider the necessity of more and better

FARM BUILDINGS.

One reason for the neglect of the dairy is the want of good, dry cellars and dairy rooms, for without these no great progress can be made in butter and cheese-making. There is no fattening property in the northwest wind, nor in the shelter of rail fences; warm stables and pig styes are the places to save your grain when fed for meat or milk. During cold weather fattening stock only hold their own, however well fed. We must therefore consider if it is not better to feed less stock and invest a part of the capital in warm stables. The same rule will hold good in regard to the feeding of hay, and the whole subject will continue to press itself on our attention, and will not be thrust aside, when making up our plans for the year.

THE GARDEN.

As the garden has been made an important part of every farm, we must consider if we cannot make some improvement on it, to secure better crops with less labor. We certainly have not done justice to this part of our domain. Barn-yard manure has been allowed to go to waste, within a few rods of the garden, and the garden itself allowed to grow up to weeds. This is neither good economy nor good taste. Plenty of manure and clean culture are the elements of success in growing garden vegetables. Let us take this into consideration, and thus show our neighbors that science and labor go hand in hand.

THE ORCHARD.

Millions of dollars are invested in the orchard, but it is a question whether half of this capital is a paying investment. There is no good reason for such a result, for from all directions come demands for all the products of the orchard. Varieties, soil, aspect, insects, vermin, shelter, shipping and markets are points for our consideration, if we would insure such full returns as are our due. During the year all of these subjects will come up for review as the days grow apace, and the harvest is ready for the market. It is not overwork and parsimonious scrimping of means that make success, but the judicious plannings, pursued with a steady purpose, that win it. Accidents sometimes astonish us with pleasant results; but well-laid plans, carried out with industry, almost always command it. Our success, as cultivators of the soil, to a great extent, is in our own hands. RURAL.

The Policy of the New President—The Indian Question—The South—The Tenure-of-Office Act.

Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.

If this next President has any policy it will be such that you can sum it up in three words—honesty, economy, manliness. I heard him speak one day of a public man to this effect: "His speech was a falsehood; there was nothing on which you could put your finger and say, 'this is a lie;' but the whole thing was a falsehood, for all that. I've despised him ever since I heard him make that speech." There is no mistaking the spirit from which these words came. General Grant can respect an open enemy; he wants nothing to do with a man who shuffles or prevaricates, or is given to double-dealing. He will show us an administration in which honesty and manhood are respected. He does not go to members of Congress and tell them that he wants this and that; he does not even say to them that he thinks such and such laws ought to be passed. If they undertake to pump him he is silent and non-communicative. But he is studying the positions; he is thinking his way down through the situation, and from time to time he shows the results of his study and his thought. Looking at the number and magnitude of the jobs that come into Congress during the first ten days behind that cloak "be it enacted, &c." he said he sometimes feared there wouldn't be anything left in the Treasury by next March. If I could show you how the jobbers are organizing their forces, how adroitly they are laying their plans, you yourself might have some fear. To one from whom he hinted that such and such a thing was good and ought to be allowed to go through, he replied that it took money out of the Treasury, was not necessary, and ought to be killed as soon as possible. The Indian question is one on which he has thought a great deal. Our present system, he says, is full of fraud—fraud on the Indians and fraud on the government. It ought to be reformed. The gigantic ring must be broken up; not more in the interests of the Indians than in the interests of civilization and public order. Our dealings with the Indians properly lay us upon the charge of cruelty and swindling. He believes a transfer of the bureau to the War Department will enable us to stop this national disgrace of cheating and dishonesty. If the Indians will not behave when they are fairly dealt with, then we must force them to behave. In such a course lies their welfare and the well-being of the government. The Southern problem is one he has been obliged to study for some years. We do not want any reduction of the army at present, he says. He hopes the Southern people will see that he means to deal fairly with them—hopes they will, of their own accord, deal fairly with one another and with the government. But we must have peace down there, he adds; the rights of all classes must be observed; every man who is a peaceable citizen must feel safe in his work and his home; if that safety cannot be had in one way, the government will have to find it in another; these murders and Ku-Klux outrages must be stopped. The persons who talk most with the General are constantly surprised and delighted at finding how wide his view is, at seeing how much he has already considered the details of the work he enters upon next March. He goes at things in his own way, and there is a racy charm in his statement of results attained. He makes no stump speeches in his office or his library—the matter of his mind is so narrowed that he can put it in a few words. He speaks so simply and directly that you have no difficulty in catching his meaning. He may decline to give an answer, but, so far as I know, he does not try to blind anybody with the smoke of diplomacy. I think he will have to settle the Alabama claims. Is any one so simple as to suppose he will keep Reverdy Johnson in England? You may, safely say that he will not. Mr. Johnson is not doing us any credit, he said, to one friend, and if the administration was in proper sympathy with the people it would recall him. Mr. Johnson, you know, tried to cover the sin of his hobnobbing with Laird, Roebuck, and Wharncliffe by the mantle of Grant's course towards Longstreet and other rebel officers. I leave you to imagine what Grant said when he saw that letter. He will conduct the government with economy. If he uses the veto power it is likely to be in killing schemes for taking money out of the Treasury. He is against jobs and jobbers, and I think we shall find he has a good eye for detecting jobs, be they never so carefully covered in phraseology. We should have the strictest honesty in collecting our revenues, and the strictest economy in their expenditure, he says. This will be one of the cardinal doctrines of his administration. He is no enemy of Pacific railroads. He favors internal improvements of all kinds. He wants to see industry thrive, commerce prosper, and capital multiply. But, unless I am greatly misinformed, he would not, even if we had no public debt, fall in with the idea that government must lead the way in these local improvements. As it is, he believes we should seek to pay what debt we now have rather than look for ways of increasing it. Hence hundreds of these river and harbor jobs must wait until a more convenient season. Hence we must get along for a few years with the Pacific railways already subsidized. The time will come when we can have other lines across the country; the time may come when government can afford to aid other lines; just now he is strongly opposed to any further advances to our credit. His talk with Congressmen on this point is decided and refreshingly vigorous. Persons who profess to believe that the future of the Union rests on this or that or the other great improvement, will not get much sympathy or comfort from interviews with him.

ABDUCTION AND KIDNAPPING.

A Justice of the Peace Runs Off With the Wife of a Doctor.

From the Louisville Democrat, Jan. 5.

It seems that abductions and elopements are on the increase in Indiana, and, if the accounts published be true, the course of true love runs rather roughly through our sister State. We glean the particulars of the latest case of this kind from a private circular which has been placed in the hands of our Chief of Police by the injured husband.

It appears that Dr. S. D. Sheppard is a flourishing physician in the little village of Everton, Fayette County, Ind. Not long ago he had occasion to visit Cincinnati, and left his wife, Mary Jane, together with their infant child, at home. During his absence, a gay and festive old Justice of the Peace levied on Mary Jane and the baby, and carried them off to parts unknown, although it is believed that they came to Louisville.

The enraged and distracted husband, who was thus ruthlessly robbed of a wife and child, pours out his vial of wrath upon the heads of the guilty pair, after the following approved style:

"EVERTON, FAYETTE COUNTY, IND., Dec. 14, 1868.

"On the 30th of November, 1868, at early dawn, the little village of Everton, Indiana, was suddenly plunged into a high state of excitement at the abduction of my wife, Mrs. Mary J. Sheppard, and kidnapping of my infant daughter, between midnight and morning of the same day, by a constable and [illegible] residing in the above named village, and departed with them for parts unknown. He also defrauded and swindled his neighbors and creditors out of their hard earnings. He, on the same night, wickedly abandoned his unsuspecting family, consisting of a wife and six children, leaving them destitute. Mrs. Sheppard was taken from her little family of four children while I was absent at the city of Cincinnati attending medical lectures."

[Here follows a lengthy description of Kingery and Mrs. Mary Jane Sheppard, who is "about five feet high, rather deeply set, dark brown hair, dark brown eyes, dark skin, rather short nose—turns up a little at the end—little black moustache, and rather thick lips. Her age is 25 years."]

"Now, I want to get my stolen child and bring that hypocritical villain to justice, that he may receive his just reward. I therefore offer a $[illegible] reward for all the parties above named, with the child (and without the woman if I can't be found), and the bringing of them, dead or alive, to Connersville, Fayette County, Indiana, where the reward will be forthcoming and the said villain can be dealt with. If found, and the man found with them, it will be shown that he has made way with it to some criminal manner, for he is desperate enough to destroy it and lodge the unfortunate woman in some house of ill fame, to rid himself of her in any way, as soon as he gets tired of her.

"S. D. SHEPPARD."

Kingery was engaged in manufacturing lumber, but has been a teamster, engineer and sawyer, and was a Justice of the Peace at the time of his departure. He is about 43 years of age, and weighs about 145 pounds, has black hair and eyes, high cheek bones, with smooth flat voice, pretty well calculated to make friends, and deceive people as to his villainous character.

AN OUTLAW'S FATE.

A Southern Desperado Pursued by a Union General—A Desperate Fight—Twelve Shots Exchanged—The Outlaw Killed and the General Arrested.

Such of our readers as served in the Army of the Potomac during the late war will remember General McLaughlin as at one time the gallant Colonel of the First Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment, to which he was commissioned by Governor Andrew, though he had been previously, and was at that time, attached to the regular army. He subsequently commanded a brigade, but he probably never had a hand-to-hand fight as desperate as that which is narrated in the following from the Red River *News*. The report is deeply interesting and exciting:

It will be remembered by numbers of our citizens that the names of Lawson and William Kimbell, of Winn Parish, have been notorious as concerned with the crime of murder, both in this (Natchitoches) parish and Winn. For over two years these parties have been fugitives from justice under indictment for this heinous crime. There are strong grounds to believe that they were concerned in the killing of Lieutenant Butts in July, 1866. Lieutenant Butts was at that time agent of the Freedmen's Bureau for Winn and Jackson Parishes, and was murdered on his way from Natchitoches to Vernon, Jackson Parish. General McLaughlin, the commander of the troops stationed at Camp Salubrity, near this place, has furnished on several occasions, by request, detachments of his command to arrest these desperadoes. We are likewise informed that he has been requested by the Sheriff of this parish to assist in arresting these parties.

On Tuesday, the 22d day of December, General McLaughlin received information that the Kimballs were at home in Winn Parish. We glean the following particulars of the subsequent occurrences: General McLaughlin took his orderly with him, and proceeded to Kimball's residence. He there found Mr. Kimball, Sr., and his wife, and asked if the young men were at home. Both parties said they were not, but had gone to Texas. The General then searched the house, but found the parties absent. Remounting his horse, he proceeded toward Winnfield. He arrived near the fork of the Winnfield and Harrisonburg roads near a place known as Wheeling, and when within about three hundred yards of this place he discovered William Kimball, who ran out into the road in his shirt sleeves with a revolver in his hand, mounted a horse and fled to the woods on the left of the Montgomery road, hotly pursued by General McLaughlin. After pursuing him through thick woods about a mile, he came to a slough about ten yards wide. As Kimball attempted to cross this place his horse bogged, the saddle girth broke and himself and saddle together fell off. His horse got out on the opposite side of the slough and Kimball screened himself behind his horse as the General rode up. He levelled his revolver at the General and demanded his surrender. The parties were about ten yards apart, and the General replied that the same demand was about to be made of him. As the General was about to raise his gun Kimball fired at him, the ball passing through the General's horse's neck from front to rear. The General immediately fired at him with his gun loaded with No. 5 small shot, striking him in the forehead. Kimball fired a second shot, which was returned by the other barrel of the shot gun. Two more shots were exchanged when Kimball said he would surrender. He was told to throw down his pistol, which he did. The General now dismounted on the opposite side of his horse. The moment he did so Kimball caught up his pistol, remounted his horse barebacked and fled. The General immediately pursued, clearing the slough with little difficulty.

Before the chase had continued half a mile the General was within ten yards of him. He turned on his horse and fired his fifth shot, which was again promptly returned by General McLaughlin. The General's horse now gained rapidly, and he ran to his left in front of him. Kimball attempted to fire his sixth shot, but missed fire. All this time the General was constantly demanded. The General now fired his sixth and last shot, which took effect, and Kimball fell off his horse on the ground. The General dismounted, caught and tied his horse to mark the spot, picked up his pistol and hat, loaded his gun and returned toward Wheeling. He there found his orderly with a younger brother of Kimball and several other men. He informed them that he thought he had killed Kimball, and requested the men to go for a Coroner. They refused to do so and were then requested to go to the body, a request which the General was compelled to enforce. They finally all went but two. They found the body, stretched in the mud, the father, there with two double-barrelled shot guns.

The General then returned to Natchitoches, some miles distant, notified the Coroner of what had occurred, then delivered the pistol and came to Natchitoches, went to the courthouse, court being in session, delivered Kimball's pistol to the clerk of the court and related to him what had occurred.

Such are some of the facts connected with the death of this outlawed desperado, whose fate was undoubtedly richly deserved and will be the cause of little regret. General McLaughlin has been in this community for many months. His command is known for its good conduct and orderly deportment generally. Their commander is favorably known here as a gentleman of genial disposition and deserved popularity.

Brevet General N. B. McLaughlin was arrested on Thursday, the 24th inst., by the Sheriff of Winn Parish, and returned next by order of Judge Osborn to the Sheriff of Natchitoches Parish, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. His examination takes place before the District Court on Tuesday next, the 29th inst., he having given bond for his appearance on that day.

The Natchitoches *Times*, a Democratic paper, gives substantially the same details of the encounter, and adds:

"It is hardly necessary for us in this community to pay a deserved tribute to General McLaughlin. His conduct in this affair proves that he adds personal courage to his many estimable qualities as a gentleman and soldier. We regret to learn that there is a probability of his being ordered away from this parish."

A HORSE HOLOCAUST.

One Hundred and Forty Horses Destroyed by Fire—Terrible Scenes and Incidents.

From the New York Sun, Jan 3.

The Sun, yesterday morning chronicled the burning of a large livery stable on Twenty-third street, and the destruction within it of one hundred and forty horses.

The livery stable of Messrs. Briggs Brothers fronted on Twenty-third street, a few doors west of Sixth avenue, and ran through to Twenty-fourth street, a depth of two hundred feet. It was built of brick, three stories in height, with a basement under all. The basement under the entire building was used as a stable, and was finished with stalls to accommodate one hundred horses. The ground floor, back of the office, was used for harness rooms, washing carriages, and to stand such vehicles as were in daily use. The second floor was finished with stalls for stabling about fifty horses, and apartments for the storage of forage. The third floor was used as a general light carriage room and the storage of the mass of material appertaining to such an establishment that is not in daily use.

On Wednesday night there were stabled in the basement, as nearly as can be learned, about ninety horses, and on the second floor about fifty. The establishment was guarded against fire by the introduction of water on every floor, and by keeping a supply of buckets in each apartment constantly filled with water, for use only in case of fire. Moreover, a watchman was employed whose duty it was to visit every part of the place at frequent intervals during the night, and on this night an extra man was employed at the time the fire was discovered, washing carriages on the main floor, immediately in the rear of the office. Mr. Briggs had but recently left the office and retired to his apartments above, where his wife was lying ill. At this time, about eleven o'clock, a gentleman passing along Twenty-fourth street, in the rear of the stables, discovered vast volumes of smoke issuing from the basement windows. He quickly raised an alarm of fire, and notified the police, who hastened to the front of the building, finding the situation as described above. On going to the basement, that department was found to be filled with smoke, and the animals confined there in a great state of excitement and terror; but no fire could be seen, although the smoke was so thick and suffocating as to drive back the first venturesome explorers. The wild snortings of the animals, their shrill screams of distress, and the plaintive whinnyings pleading for help, to which they gave constant utterance, awakened a sympathy in the breasts of the lookers-on that commanded still more vigorous efforts for the relief of the poor beasts. Again two or three men ventured to enter the dark basement, and after groping about a few minutes in the smoke, succeeded each in getting hold of a horse, and with difficulty leading it to the street and forcing it out. On returning for more horses they were scorched, but after getting [illegible] to get them to the door, until their human friends were nearly overcome with suffocation, the animals were abandoned to their fate, and attention was turned to the removal of the carriages on the first floor, many of which were rolled out and secured. Meantime the frantic prancing and piteous outcries of the animals in the basement had about ceased, the dense smoke having ended their sufferings more mercifully than the lighter but more tardy flames.

The first intimation of the fire received by Mr. Briggs was from the shouting in the street. Jumping from his bed, he ran to the window and saw men running the carriages out below. Gathering up his clothes, he started down stairs, but quickly remembering himself, returned to assist his sick wife, who with the other members of the family were safely removed; but [illegible] the upper apartments, rendering it unsafe for his to ascend the stairs, thus compelling him to abandon his own and his family's clothing, furniture, and all the household goods, which were quickly consumed. The fire burned fiercely, and the flames shot high into the heavens, brilliantly illuminating the whole region, and carrying vast flakes of light burning materials in all directions for blocks away. When the fire had entered, and forced its way to the basement burst into flame, it seemed instantly to fill the entire building, feeding upon the very inflammable material that was so plentiful in its course, jumping with lightning-like rapidity from floor to floor, laughing at all efforts to stay its wild career, and driving with precipitate haste all human beings from its immediate vicinity. Then arose that second and more painful and heart-sickening scene on the ground floor, where were fifty more horses—the choice of the stables—high-bred, aristocratic horses, whose value, in some instances, was computed by thousands of dollars; elegant carriage horses, used to the smooth, well-kept roads of the Central Park; gentlemen's saddle horses, familiar only with the gentlest exercise; and a few less select hack horses. But the fury of the flames recognized no difference in these condemned animals, which, indeed, were only reserved for a more horrible death than their plebeian friends who were smothered in the basement. And as the flames flew along from stall to stall, catching on the hay in the mangers and feeding on the extra bedding of clean straw, which common horses may not enjoy, the panic-stricken beasts fairly shrieked in their agony, and tearing from their fastenings dashed about in the wildest fury, now huddling together where the flames were brightest, rearing, kicking, moaning, sobbing, then overcome with pain dashing away to another equally bright column of flame, to meet with only more exquisite torture; while all the time the fire fiend danced and laughed, roaring with delight at the havoc he was creating. Horrible, indeed, was the scene to those who could give no assistance to the perishing beasts; and great was the relief to these pitying gazers, as one after the other of the animals succumbed to the inevitable, and fell to rise no more. Truly it was a great mercy that the fire burned so rapidly, and thus more speedily terminated the agony of the poor helpless brutes.

At one time, so fierce and uncontrollable was the fire, that the neighboring buildings were in great danger, but the renewal of the alarm quickly brought assistance from adjoining fire districts, and with the aid of a dozen steam fire engines the flames were confined to the building in which they originated. In half an hour from the origin of the fire, the rear wall fell into Twenty-fourth street, the firemen barely escaping from its fall. This crash was soon followed by the side walls falling in, burying the half burned carcasses of one hundred and forty horses, and the debris of beautiful carriages, wagons and sleighs, costly robes, elegant harness, and all the paraphernalia of so extensive an establishment.

The origin of this destructive fire still remains a mystery. A careless groom may have dropped a match in a stall, which, at the moment fixed upon by fate, was ignited by friction with a horse's shoe; or a sneaking incendiary may have thrust a brand into a rear window.

Milwaukee in 1868.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of the 7th inst. presents a concise review of the trade and commerce of that city for the year 1868. We present the following abstract:

Received.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timothy seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clover seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beans, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, hhds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee, sacks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shipped.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beans, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peas, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, tres	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, tres	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, tres	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rope, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seeds, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pig Iron, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, manufactured, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
In store, January 1, 1869:		
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	
Corn, bu	[illegible]	
Oats, bu	[illegible]	
Rye, bu	[illegible]	
Barley, bu	[illegible]	

The running of Sunday trains keeps [illegible]

A [illegible] curiosity, in the form of a [illegible], was exhibited in Painesville, Ohio, [illegible] It was raised in Paw Paw, Mich.

THE COURTS.

Miscellaneous Business.

THE COPYRIGHT ACT.

The Copyright act of the United States provides that whoever any person shall fraudulently [illegible] any printed book, &c., a certificate of copyright, the copyright not having been taken, he shall be liable to pay a fine of $100 to [illegible] Yesterday this act was invoked in two cases against Edward Edwards, in two actions brought for the use of the United States.

SEIZURE OF BOOKS.

In the case of the United States v. fifty-eight boxes of imported books seized in transit, duty [illegible] Held by Judge Drummond that it is part of the act of Congress the amount of duty [illegible] upon the property must be paid or [illegible] to the Collector of Customs before the goods are released upon bond.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Held by Judge Drummond, in the case of [illegible] W. Dutcher, a bankrupt, that the court will restrain the prosecution of a suit in a State court, but will allow it to proceed to judgment [illegible] of the court will only be granted [illegible] the judgment creditors proceed to [illegible] with the assent of the bankrupt. But in [illegible] of this sort the court will require [illegible] to be given to the creditors.

In the case of [illegible] Dersiek, adjudicated a bankrupt under proceedings instituted by creditors, application is made for an allowance for legal fees. Held that the Court will not make [illegible] unless after the claims has been presented [illegible] the assignee of the estate.

Held in the case of Albion K. Norris, a bankrupt, that where it appears by the record that the bankrupt is entitled to his discharge, the Court will not permit objections to be specified [illegible] to the discharge, unless upon proper cause shown to account for the delay in proceeding.

JUDGMENT FROM THE CITY.

In the Recorder's Court John Kennedy recovered judgment against the city for $[illegible]. This was an action of case, brought to recover damages for the loss of a horse and injury to a hack. The horse fell into an open sewer, around which sufficient protection was placed to prevent accident.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

The following bankrupts received their discharges: Edward M. Phillips, of Chicago; William Newlin, of [illegible]; George M. Towslee, of Rock Island; William A. Morse, of Chicago.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The following judgments were rendered yesterday:

[illegible] McGraw v. George Barstow et al.

[illegible] H. Blackall v. Henry Mackenzie, [illegible]

Charles H. Beckwith v. E. S. Waller, $[illegible]

[illegible] v. Charles T. Hague, $[illegible]

[illegible] v. Cornelius [illegible], $273.80.

[illegible] v. Alexander M. Dye, $171.60.

[illegible] E. Poussett et al. v. Edward Solen and [illegible] $27.80.

[illegible] D. Easter v. Charles M. Munson, $[illegible]

[illegible] v. Edward Hunson and [illegible]

William H. Mailer v. Louis P. Madison, $[illegible]

[illegible] v. M. H. Hall, $[illegible]

Thomas H. Smith et al. v. Charles D. Chapman, $[illegible]

[illegible] A. and Lewis Goll v. William Haffner; [illegible]

[illegible] v. Marcellus and Christian [illegible] $37.50.

Walter N. Woodruff v. J. K. Cassidy, $[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT.

Frank P. Hawkins et al. v. Chicago Lumber [illegible] Company, $107.65.

[illegible] O'Brien v. John F. Moore, $[illegible]

[illegible] Franklin v. schooner Arrow and James [illegible] $50.

DIVORCES.

The following divorce cases pending in the Recorder's Court were referred to the master:

[illegible] Whitaker v. Henry Whitaker.

[illegible] Thompson v. Emma Thompson.

[illegible] S. Lyford v. Henry A. Lyford.

[illegible] Loesher v. Anna Loesher.

Decrees were granted in the following cases:

[illegible] H. Clement v. Sophia F. Clement; for desertion.

Sarah Elton v. William S. Elton; for desertion.

NEW SUITS.

[illegible]

[illegible] nuisance was brought by John Wilson, in the Superior Court, to recover of Thomas Holihan, of [illegible] county. The action is assumpsit and the damages laid at $3,000.

[illegible] Ranals and Rodney Whipple in assumpsit, in the Circuit Court, the damages being laid at $10,000; the plaintiff also sued Mr. Whipple separately, in assumpsit, alleging his damages at $2,000.

A REPLEVIN.

A replevin was brought in the Circuit Court by [illegible] to recover of the plaintiff [illegible] possession of the fixtures and stock of a drug store, No. 1485 Lake street, valued at $1,450.

THE DETECTIVE IMBROGLIO.

Letter from Allan Pinkerton.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I observe, in your paper of this morning, under the head of "Special Despatch to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE," from New York, the following article:

"THE EXPRESS ROBBERIES.—Samuel M. Felker, detective, concerned in the arrest of Morton and Thompson for the Marshfield, [illegible] robbery on the Hudson River Road, says [illegible] offered to arrest the real robbers of the [illegible] Express Company at Marshfield, Ind., and [illegible]

[illegible]

THE DETECTIVE IMBROGLIO letter continues: [illegible]

ALLAN PINKERTON.

To the Members of the Legislature of the State of Illinois.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5, 1869.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

[illegible] the State of Illinois, at the [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible] in the State of Illinois [illegible], judges [illegible] Chicago [illegible]

III. The Revenue law of this State should be so revised that it will be uniform throughout the State, and in counties the size of Cook County there should not be two different kinds of collecting taxes and such[illegible] system.

IV. [illegible]

V. The decisions of the Supreme Court [illegible]

VI. The law pertaining to the formation of [illegible]

VII. In the city of Chicago Justices of the Peace Courts should be [illegible] Justices [illegible] and the salaries and fees of said Justices [illegible] the same, and [illegible] county Judge [illegible] State of Illinois [illegible]

VIII. A term of the Supreme Court should [illegible] at Chicago or Ottawa, in the Northern Illinois [illegible] Ottawa.

JUSTITIA.

Another Triumph Against Nature in Science.

At a meeting of the Lyceum of Natural History, a few evenings since, Professor Joy, of Columbia College, announced the probable discovery of metallic hydrogen by M. T. H. Graham, of the Royal Society of London. Hitherto hydrogen has been known only as a gas, and known in that form only for about a hundred years, and the knowledge of its importance as an elementary body is extended much beyond the circles of merely scientific men. The people know of it as the most extraordinary relations—on the one hand as a highly inflammable body in our common gas, and in that terribly fierce blue flame of the oxy-hydrogen blow pipe, and again as the fuel of all life, when united with oxygen it forms water. Strange that water and the fiercest fire known should be different combinations of the same elements. All the world, perhaps, knows that this gas was formerly also used to elevate balloons, because it was so much lighter than the air; and the people who have worn that lesson well into their brains will now, no doubt, be rather puzzled by the science which tells them that this body, lighter than the air, has been followed through all its disguises, shifts and refuges and caught at last in its definite form as a metal, for by this name they will compare it with iron or copper, though they ought to class it with quicksilver. The interest of hydrogen is very enlarged and philosophical study of chemistry is at once seen in the consideration of its wonderful diffusion in nature, of its strangely dissimilar relations to other bodies, and of its potential character in all these relations.

Although only known as a gas, chemists have long seen that the relations of this body tended to place it among the metals. In order to properly understand this, people should thoroughly get out of their heads the common idea of metals based on the knowledge of iron and lead, unless they will look particularly at one point in regard to these metals. It is a familiar fact, for instance, that iron and lead are melted by very different degrees of heat. Any common coal or wood fire will melt lead, but not iron. In the same way, other metals are fluids at very different temperatures. One metal is solid and hard at the temperature of the air, but is fluid at a very high heat, and becomes vapor at a still higher heat. Another metal, solid at the temperature of the air, but not hard, becomes fluid under moderate heat, and vaporizes also; while a third metal is of such a nature that it is only solid at a temperature much lower than that of the air, and the temperature of the air may be regarded as its melting point, a slight additional heat being sufficient to make the fluid a vapor. Now the metallic hydrogen, or hydrogenium, must be regarded as holding a position on the same line somewhat beyond this third metal—a metal whose character is such that at the temperature or under conditions where some other metals are solid and brittle, some merely solid and some fluid, this is vaporized to an intense degree.

Mr. Graham was led to his discovery of hydrogenium by some observations of what is called the "occlusion" of hydrogen gas, and his first paper on that subject, we believe, was read before the Royal Society in May, 1867, and subsequently printed in the *Philosophical Magazine*. Much earlier experiments made by Mr. Grove and by Professor Magnus, of Berlin (and quoted by Tyndall) had shown what was called the "cooling property of hydrogen." With a platinum wire heated to a white heat, the contact of air only reduced the temperature to a red heat; but the contact of hydrogen quenched the wire altogether, and it required five times the former heat to bring it back to the same heat in hydrogen gas. The fact there was that the hydrogen combined with the metal and made a new body, possessing the distinguishing peculiarity that it bore a very different relation from the pure metal to given degrees of heat. Mr. Graham's experiments on the occasion—that is, the absorption—of hydrogen gas by certain metals in certain conditions are in the same direction. They show that metals may be saturated by hydrogen, and that they then undergo some change in their physical properties, and that they apparently prove that hydrogen is capable of assuming some other form and of acting in some other fashion like metals.

Every such strike in the progress of scientific discovery is important for the results [illegible] the chemistry of nature and creation. Discovery is constantly revolutionizing the world in all spheres, and a discovery of this sort, like the discovery of a clue in the labyrinth, may some day suddenly open men's eyes to a knowledge of their real relation to many surrounding mysteries and wonders, and it is not their least interest that they may yet help us to some dim guess of the steps by which the great globe itself was condensed from chaotic vapor. And then the question will be, where did the vapor come from?—*N. Y. Herald, Jan.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1869.

In the local market there are evidences that the resources of the banks have increased within the past few days; it could hardly be otherwise since so large an amount of currency flowing in from the country. Much of it comes now through the hands of the merchants, but the larger portion comes from the country banks, who are ordering New York exchange to be used, but by its transfer to their books, thus liquidating country indebtedness to the cities, and of course making money easier. The demand for money, however, seems to keep pace with the increased ability of the banks to loan; indeed, interest at rather easier rates into the present, when prospects for legitimate business are as well as speculation are fair, there is practically no limit to the demand for money. It is only when the future is so doubtful that every one is afraid to venture in any enterprise, when legitimate trade languishes and speculation dies, that money finds no borrowers, because then nobody cares to pay a rent for what he is afraid to use. An active demand for money, just such as is being experienced here now, is one of the most conclusive evidences of a healthy, legitimate trade.

A partial renewal of the influx of currency from the country must be expected before many weeks, as there is yet a large portion of the wheat and other grain crops of Minnesota and Northern Iowa that are in the hands of the producers. The movement of the first of these crops was checked by the decline in prices over two months ago, but whether there is any advance on the present prices or not, the balance of that crop will probably have to come forward soon. The farmers throughout that region are more heavily in debt than usual. The payment of these debts has already been deferred somewhat beyond the usual time, because they yet hold an annual proportion of their crops unsold. It therefore seems reasonable that the movement of currency in that direction, and consequently a revival of trade there, cannot long be delayed many weeks. At present the issue of currency is chiefly from the country direct west of this city, and from which the hog crop has been shipped, and is coming to season at the outflow to the interior points.

Exchange was firmer to-day, though there was not much alteration in prices. A number of the banks have yearly contracts with the express companies, by which they pay $[illegible] per year for the express charges on a million dollars or less of currency to New York during the year. These contracts were made on the 18th of last January, when the express companies adopted their combined tariff of rates, and on several of them, which were not full, currency is now being shipped to New York in considerable amounts, thus temporarily helping to keep down the price of exchange to a shade below the legitimate currency shipping point. Sales were made between banks to-day at par for $1,000 premium. Bankers are selling New York funds to their customers at the counter at 1-10 premium, and buying at par to 1-10 discount.

Government Bonds have advanced largely again to-day, in consequence of the increase of capital from the interest and dividend disbursements in New York, the advance being distributed as follows: 1881, [illegible]; '62s, [illegible]; '64s, [illegible]; '65s, [illegible]; New, [illegible]; '67s, [illegible]; '68s, [illegible]; 10-40s, [illegible]. Dealers' rates for buying and selling Government Bonds, Local Stocks, Gold and Silver, in this market, this afternoon, were as below:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new issue	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s, large	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Silver	[illegible]	[illegible]

Government Bonds are now just about up to the prices at which they stood on February 1st, after they had felt the full effect of the January interest and dividend disbursements of last year, but from this coincidence it must not be argued that prices will not yet advance largely in the next twenty or thirty days. There are several good reasons why they should yet advance as much as last year. At this time last year the credit of the government was greatly depreciated by the talk of repudiation by "purge" bonds in greenbacks. The Presidential election, though regarded as likely to result in a Republican victory, was not certain. Even if it had been so, there was many Congressmen to be heard in the Republican ranks who understood so little of the sensitive nature of national credit that they were ready to commit themselves to any ill-advised scheme of taking the bonds, or of forcing the bondholders to exchange for bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, or almost any way to dodge a part of the debt. Now all this [illegible] and there is no one thing about the administration to do [illegible] so as to getting better settled than the money [illegible] Sixties [illegible] [illegible]

A HORSE HOLOCAUST.

One Hundred and Forty Horses Destroyed by Fire—Terrible Scenes and Incidents.

From the New York Sun, Jan 3.

The Sun yesterday morning chronicled the burning of a large livery stable on Twenty-third street, and the destruction within it of one hundred and forty horses.

The livery stable of Messrs. Briggs Brothers fronted on Twenty-third street, a few doors west of Sixth avenue, and the depth of two hundred feet. It was built of brick, three stories in height, with a basement under all. The basement under the entire building was used as a stable, and was finished with stalls to accommodate one hundred horses. The ground floor, back of the office, was used for harness rooms, washing carriages, and to stand such vehicles as were in daily use. The second floor was finished with stalls for stabling about fifty horses, and apartments for the storage of forage. The third floor was used as a general light-carriage room and the storage of the mass of material appertaining to such an establishment that is not in daily use.

On Wednesday night there were stabled in the basement, as nearly as can be learned, about ninety horses, and on the second floor about fifty. The establishment was guarded against fire by the introduction of water on every floor, and by keeping a supply of buckets in each apartment constantly filled with water, for use only in case of fire. Moreover, a watchman was employed whose duty it was to visit every part of the place at frequent intervals during the night, and on this night an extra man was employed. At the time the fire was discovered, washing carriages on the main floor, immediately in the rear of the office. Mr. Briggs had but recently left the office and retired to his apartments above, where his wife was lying ill. At this time, about eleven o'clock, a gentleman passing along Twenty-third street, in the rear of the stables, discovered vast volumes of smoke issuing from the basement windows. He quickly raised an alarm of fire, and notified the police, who hastened to the front of the building, finding the situation as described above. On going to the basement, that department was found to be filled with smoke, and the animals confined there in a great state of excitement and terror; but no fire could be seen, owing to the smoke being so thick and suffocating as to drive back the first venturesome explorers. The wild snortings of the animals, their shrill screams of distress, and the plaintive whinnyings pleading for help, to which they gave constant utterance, awakened a sympathy in the breasts of the lookers-on that commanded still more vigorous efforts for the relief of the poor beasts. Again two or three men ventured to enter the dark basement, and after groping about a few minutes in the smoke, succeeded each in getting hold of a horse, and with difficulty leading it to the entrance. [illegible] with suffocation, the animals were abandoned to their fate, and attention was turned to the removal of the carriages on the first floor, many of which were rolled out and secured. Meantime the frantic prancing and piteous outcries of the animals in the basement had about ceased, the dense smoke having ended their sufferings more mercifully than the lighter but more tardy flames.

The first intimation of the fire received by Mr. Briggs was from the shouting in the street. Jumping from his bed, he ran to the window and saw men running [illegible] his family, with other members of the family were safely removed; [illegible] upper apartments, rendering it unsafe for him to ascend the stairs, thus compelling him to abandon his own and his family's clothing, furniture, and all the household goods, which were quickly consumed. The fire burned fiercely, and the flames shot high into the heavens, brilliantly illuminating the whole region, and carrying vast flakes of light burning material to all directions for blocks away.

When the smothered, subdued fire in the basement burst into flame, it seemed instantly to fill the entire building, feeding upon the very inflammable material that was so plentiful in its course, jumping with lightning-like rapidity from floor to floor, laughing at all efforts to stay its onward progress, and defying the puny efforts of human beings from its immediate vicinity. Then arose that second and more painful and heart-rending scene on the second floor, where were fifty more horses—the choice of the stables—high bred, aristocratic horses, whose value, in some instances, was computed by thousands of dollars; elegant carriage horses, used to the smooth, well-kept roads of the Central Park; gentlemen's saddle horses, familiar only with the gentlest exercise; and a few less select hack horses. But the fury of the flames recognized no difference in these condemned animals, which, indeed, were only reserved for a more horrible death than their plebeian friends who were smothered in the basement. And as the flames flew along from stall to stall, catching on the hay in the mangers and feeding on the extra bedding of clean straw, which common horses may not enjoy, the panic-stricken beasts fairly shrieked in their agony, and tearing from their fastenings dashed about in the wildest fury, now huddling together where the flames were brightest, rearing, kicking, moaning, sobbing, then overcome with pain dashing away to another equally bright column of flame, to meet with only more exquisite torture; while all the time the fire-fiend danced and laughed, roaring with delight at the havoc he was creating. Horrible, indeed, was the scene to those who could give no assistance to the perishing beasts; and great was the relief to these pitying gazers, as one after the other of the animals succumbed to the inevitable, and fell to rise no more. Truly it was a great mercy that the fire burned so rapidly, and thus more speedily terminated the agony of the poor helpless brutes.

At one time, so fierce and uncontrollable was the fire, that the neighboring buildings were in great danger, but the renewal of the alarm quickly brought assistance from adjoining fire districts, and with the aid of a dozen steam fire engines the flames were confined to the building in which they originated. In half an hour from the origin of the fire, the rear wall fell into Twenty-fourth street, the firemen barely escaping from under its walls. This crash was soon followed by the side walls falling in, burying the half burned carcasses of our hundred and forty horses, with the debris of beautiful carriages, wagons and sleighs, costly robes, elegant harness, and all the paraphernalia of so extensive an establishment.

The origin of this destructive fire still remains a mystery. A careless groom may have dropped a match in a stall, which, at the moment fixed upon by fate, was ignited by friction with a horse's shoe; or a sneaking incendiary may have thrust a brand into a rear window.

THE COURTS.

Miscellaneous Business.

THE DETECTIVE IMBROGLIO.

Letter from Allan Pinkerton.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I observe, in your paper of this morning, under the head of "Special Despatch to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE," from New York, the following article: [illegible]

[illegible]

ALLAN PINKERTON.

Milwaukee in 1868.

The Milwaukee Sentinel of the 7th inst. presents a concise review of the trade and commerce of that city for the year 1868. We present the following abstract:

[illegible]

Another Triumph Against Nature to Science.

At a meeting of the Lyceum of Natural History, a few evenings since, Professor Joy, of Columbia College, announced the probable discovery of metallic hydrogen by Mr. T. H. Graham, of the Royal Society of London. Hitherto hydrogen has been known only as a gas, and known in that form only for about a hundred years, and the knowledge of its importance as an elementary body is extended much beyond the circles of merely scientific men. The people know of it in the most contradictory relations—on the one hand as a highly inflammable body in our common gas, and in that terribly fierce bit of fire the oxy-hydrogen blow pipe, and again, as the foe of all fire, when united with oxygen it forms water. Strange that water and the fiercest fire known should be different combinations of the same elements. All the world, perhaps, knows that this gas was formerly always used to elevate balloons, because it was so much lighter than the air; and the people who have worn that lesson well into their brains will now, no doubt, be rather puzzled by the science which tells them that this body, lighter than the air, has been followed through all its disguises, shifts and refuges, and caught at last in its definite form as a metal, for by this name they will compare it with iron or copper, though they ought to class it with quicksilver. The interest of hydrogen is every enlarged and philosophical study of chemistry is at once seen in the consideration of its wonderful diffusion in nature, of its strangely dissimilar relations to other bodies, and of its potential character in all these relations.

Although only known as a gas, chemists have long seen that the relations of this body tended to place it among the metals. In order to properly understand this, people should thoroughly get out of their heads the common idea of metals based on the knowledge of iron and lead, unless they will look particularly at one point in regard to these metals. It is a familiar fact, for instance, that iron and lead are melted by very different degrees of heat. Any common coal or wood fire will melt lead, but not iron. In the same way, other metals are fluids at very different temperatures. One metal is solid and hard at the temperature of the air, but is fluid at a very high heat, and becomes vapor at a still higher heat. Another metal, solid at the temperature of the air, but not hard, becomes fluid under moderate heat, and vaporizes also; while a third metal is of such a nature that it is only solid at a temperature much lower than that of the air, and the temperature of the air may be regarded as its melting point, a slight additional heat being sufficient to make the fluid a vapor. Now, the metallic hydrogen, or hydrogenium, must be regarded as holding a position on the same line somewhat beyond this third metal—as a metal whose character is such that at the temperature or under conditions where some other metals are solid and brittle, some merely solid and some fluid, this is vaporized to an intense degree.

Mr. Graham was led to his discovery of hydrogenium by some observations of what is called the "occlusion" of hydrogen gas, and his first paper was read, we believe, before the Royal Society in May, 1867, and subsequently printed in the *Philosophical Magazine*. Much earlier experiments made by Mr. Grove and by Professor Magnus, of Berlin (and quoted by Tyndal), had shown what was called the "cooling property of hydrogen." With a platinum wire heated to a white heat, the contact of air only reduced the temperature to a red heat; but the contact of hydrogen quenched the wire altogether, and it required five times the former heat to bring the wire to a white heat in hydrogen gas. The fact there was that the hydrogen combined with the metal and made a new body, possessing the distinguishing peculiarity that it bore a very different relation from the pure metal to given degrees of heat. Mr. Graham's experiments on the occlusion—that is, the absorption—of hydrogen gas by certain metals in certain conditions, are in the same direction. They show that metals are saturated by hydrogen, and that they thus undergo some change seen in their different properties, and they apparently prove that hydrogen is capable of assuming some other than a gaseous form, and of making alloys with known metals.

Every step like this in the progress of scientific discovery is important for the results it [illegible] the chemistry of nature and creation. Discovery is constantly revolutionizing the world in all spheres, and a discovery of this sort, like the discovery of a clue in the labyrinth, may some day suddenly open men's eyes to a knowledge of their real relation to many surrounding mysteries and wonders, and it is not their least interest that they may yet help us to some dim guess of the steps by which the great globe itself was condensed from chaotic vapor. And then the question will be, where did the vapor come from?—*N. Y. Herald, Jan.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 7.

In the local market there are evidences that the resources of the banks have increased within the past few days; it could hardly be otherwise with so large an amount of currency flowing in from the country. Much of it comes now through the hands of the merchants, but the larger portion comes from the country banks, who are ordering New York exchange in its stead, but by its transit in both ways, liquidating country indebtedness to the cities, and of course making money easier. The demand for money, however, seems to keep pace with the increased ability of the banks to loan; indeed, in active business seasons like the present, when prospects for legitimate business as well as speculation are fair, there is practically no limit to the demand for money. It is only when the future is so doubtful that every one is afraid to venture in any enterprise, when legitimate trade languishes and speculation dies, that money finds no borrowers, because then nobody cares to pay a rent for what he is afraid to use. An active demand for money, just such as is being experienced here now, is one of the most conclusive evidences of a healthy, legitimate trade.

A partial reversal of the influx of currency from the country must be expected before many weeks, as there is yet a large portion of the wheat and other grain crops of Minnesota and Northern Iowa that are in the hands of the producers. The movement of the first of these crops was checked by the decline in prices over two months ago, but whether there is any advance on the present prices or not, the balance of that crop will probably have to come forward soon. The farmers throughout that region are more heavily in debt than usual. The payment of these debts has already been deferred somewhat beyond the usual time, because they yet hold an unusual proportion of their crops unsold. It therefore seems reasonable that an outflow of currency in that direction, and consequently a revival of trade there, must take place before many weeks. At present the influx of currency is chiefly from the country directly west of this city, and from which the hog crop has been marketed, and is largely in excess of the outflow to all interior points.

Exchange was firmer to-day, though there was not much alteration in prices. A number of the banks have yearly contracts with the express companies, by which they pay $800 per year for the express charges on a million dollars or less of currency to New York during the year. These contracts were made on the 18th of last January, when the express companies adopted their combined tariff of rates, and on several of them, which were not full, currency is now being shipped to New York in considerable amounts, thus temporarily helping to keep down the price of exchange to a shade below the legitimate currency shipping point. Sales were made between banks to-day at 75c per $1 000 premium. Bankers are selling New York funds to their customers at the counter at 1-10 premium, and buying at par to 1-10 discount.

Government Bonds have advanced largely again to-day, in consequence of the increase of capital from the interest and dividend disbursements in New York, the advance being distributed as follows: [illegible] Dealers' rates for buying and selling Government Bonds, Local Stocks, Gold and Silver, in this market, this afternoon, were as below:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	111¼	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111¼	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	109	109¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	109	109¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new issue	107	108
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	107	108
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	108	108¼
U. S. 10-40s, large	106	106¼
Cook County 7s	88	
Chicago City 7s	90	
American Gold	134¼	
American Silver	134	

Government Bonds are now just about up to the prices at which they stood on February 1st, after they had felt the full effect of the January interest and dividend disbursements of last year, but from this coincidence it must not be argued that prices will not yet advance largely in the next twenty or thirty days. There are several good reasons why they should yet advance as much as last year. At this time last year the credit of the government was greatly depreciated by the talk of repudiation by "paying" bonds in greenbacks. The Presidential election, though regarded as likely to result in a Republican victory, was not certain. Even if it had been so, there were many Congressmen to be found in the Republican ranks who understood so little of the sensitive nature of national credit that they were ready to commit themselves to any ill-advised scheme of taxing the bonds, or of forcing the bondholders to exchange for bonds bearing a lower rate of interest—in short, any way to dodge a part, if not all of the debt. [illegible]

Real Estate Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, January 7:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 7.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

Receipts for to-morrow are 129 cars Wheat; 107 cars Corn, of which 89 are New, and 26 are No Grade; 43 cars Oats; 13 cars Rye; and 3 cars Barley. Total, 292 cars, or 135,000 bu.

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and an exact repetition of yesterday's features—heaviness in Grain, and nervous excitability in Provisions. The heavy receipts in Grain are forcing down prices, and it is hard to say where they will stop; the scarcity of Provisions is forcing up prices, and it is equally hard to say where *they* will stop. The two stools are, however, receding so far apart, that between them something *must* come to the ground.

Highwines were quiet, but steady, and firm under advices from New York. Sales were made of 250 brls free at 95c.

Provisions were again excited—buoyant, but less active on Pork and Lard—the anxiety being transferred to Shoulders, of which immense quantities were sold for Baltimore. Indeed those who would buy for *use* are forced back on the Cut Meats, there being really no Pork in store—or at least not one-fourth as much as the same time last year. The Hogs have been lightening up recently, and have been cut into Sides, etc., even more liberally than last year, and the indications now are that we shall come out of the season with an exceedingly light stock of Pork and little to speak of in the way of Meats. Mess Pork sold to the extent of 1,000 brls for the future at $29.50; for present delivery 800 brls were sold at $29.00 regular, and from Dressed Hogs, Milwaukee delivery, at $28.50, and closed nominal at $29.00@29.25. Lard was less active, but excited in sympathy with New York and Cincinnati. Sales aggregated about 1,300 tcs at 19c for prime steamed Lard, and 19¼c for kettled, for a favorite brand (C. & A.) and for seller next month. The market closed firm at 19¼c. There was a rush for Dry Salted Shoulders; sales of Shoulders aggregated 1,250,000 lbs at 13c spot; 13¼@13¼c February, and 13¼@13½c buyer February. Hams were also active and higher at 14¾@15c Green, and 15½@16½c in pickle. Middles were in good inquiry, and sold at 13¾@14c for Rough Sides, 13¾c for Cumberlands box, and 14¾@14¼c for Short Ribs present delivery, and 15¼c buyer to February 15th; Short Clear sold at 16¼c same time, and 15½c spot. Grease was quiet but better, at 13¼c for Yellow. Tallow was inactive.

Dressed Hogs were dull, but holders were firm, and several soft lots remained unsold, while frozen lots sold readily at $11.75@12.00 for light, and $12.00@12.25 for heavy. The market closed quiet at $11.75@12.00 for lots dividing on 200 lbs.

There are few if any changes to note in connection with the Flour market. The attendance of buyers from day to day is of a comparatively light character, and—but little is accomplished in the way of sales—the demand being restricted to supplying immediate and pressing wants. Prices to-day were fair—at $5.25@5.75 for Spring Extras, and $4.50@6.00 for Spring Superfine. Sales embrace 1,200 brls. The supply of Spring Superfine is moderate, and, in some quarters, considerable difficulty is experienced in filling orders.

[illegible]

In the future; but still it is difficult for many to believe that the present low prices are to continue, as the figures are considerably lower than at the beginning of the war. Our lots to-day [illegible]

[illegible]

Corn was weak and lower. The heavier arrivals are not swamping the market, but they are rendering buyers more cautious, and holders less firm. Only those were purchasing to-day who had the cars secured in which to ship it, the expectation being that Corn may be bought much more cheaply presently. On the Open Board the market was inactive. On 'Change it opened dull and 1c below the closing prices of yesterday, at 50¼c for No Grade, and 54¼c for New, ruling steady, but very quiet at these prices till noon, buyers being scarce. The market then declined to 53¼c on New, and though a little stronger afterwards, ruled dull and under 54c thenceforward, closing tame at 53¼c for New, and 49¼c on No Grade. [illegible]

Oats were more quiet, but very steady at a decline. The cause of lower prices was liberal receipts and scant buyers. On the Open Board the market was inactive. On 'Change it opened weak and 1c lower, at 46½c for strictly fresh in car lots, but improved a shade towards noon, seller the month fetching the same price, and closed steady at 46½c. Sales were made of 80,000 bu at 46¼@47c; and 1,800 bu Rejected at 44¼@45c. Total, 91,800 bu. Seller the month sold at 46@46¼c; seller last half at 46¼c.

Rye was weak, dull, lower and almost lifeless. Sales were confined to 400 bu of No. 1 at $1.14, a decline of 4c from yesterday.

Barley was very quiet and variable, its range being about the same as yesterday. The market closed nominal at $1.60. Sales were made of 14,000 bu No. 2 at $1.60@1.60½; and 400 bu Rejected at $1.35.

Seeds are quiet, but Timothy is firmer at $3.50@3.60. Clover is nominal at $8.75@9.00.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

Low grade Flour stronger. [illegible] Wheat quiet; steady at $1.55@1.60. Corn easier. [illegible] Oats tame at 75c. Pork nominal, $29.40. Lard held at 20c. [illegible] Hogs dull at $13.25. Whiskey firmer, 98c@$1.00. Gold, 135¼.

CLOSING.

Flour stronger at $6.50@7.50. Wheat inactive, [illegible] Corn heavy, dull. Oats heavy. Pork buoyant, salable at $29.50@30.00. Lard excited, higher, salable, 19¾@20c. Hogs steadier. Whiskey firm.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 7.

Wheat dull and lower. No. 2 Spring at $1.13¼; No. 1 at $1.15¼. Receipts, 30,000 bu; shipments, 1,600 bu.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.

Hogs—Arrivals, 3,000; market firm, $11.50@11.60. Green Hams sold at 13c. Bulk Meats in demand at 11½c for shoulders, 14½c for Ribs, 14½c for Clear Ribs, and 15¼c for Clear—held higher. Mess Pork sold at $30.00. Lard—Kettled held at 19¼@20c; steamed, 19¼c. Market generally excited.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7—1:30 p. m.

Flour, 27s@27s 3d. Red Wheat, 10s@10s 3d; White do, 11s, 10d@11s. Old Corn, 31s 3d; New do, 30s. Pork, 98s 6d. Lard, 70s.

Later.

At the "Open Board" there was very little doing in Grain, but prices were nominally unchanged. No. 2 Spring Wheat selling at $1.13¼@1.14—the market closing firm at $1.13¾ spot. The Corn and Oats markets were dull at the closing figures on 'Change. In the evening, sales were confined to 5,000 bushels of No. 2 Spring Wheat at $1.13¼ cash. The Provision market was moderately active. We quote sales of 100 tcs of Sweet Pickled Hams at 16c cash; 100,000 lbs Dry Salted shoulders at 13¼c, buyer January. Lard was dull, with buyers at 19c, and sellers at 19¼c. 14½c was bid for Short Ribs, loose. Mess Pork closed quiet, with sellers at $29.50, and buyers at $29.00 cash.

Live Hogs were in moderate request, and for the better grades values were well supported, but on common descriptions prices were shaded a trifle in most instances. The receipts were 9,981, and the sales 12,300, at an extreme range of $9.00@12.75. The market closes quiet.

The Cattle market ruled quiet, and prices remain nominally unchanged. Sales were reported at $3.50@7.50 for common mixed lots to good, smooth shipping Steers.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 7.

The following tables show the daily receipts and shipments of Live Stock during the week up to this evening, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company:

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 7.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are made on the basis of winter (4c) storage, unless otherwise expressed.

[illegible]

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs, Provision and Grocery Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

[illegible]

The Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,150; firmer at [illegible] Swine—Receipts, 20; in fair demand at [illegible]

Ocean Freights.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 7.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miscellaneous Items.

[illegible]

OCEAN MARINE LOSSES IN 1868.—The following exhibit shows the number of vessels lost during each month of 1868 and their estimated value:

[illegible]

THE INDUSTRY AND CALDWELL CASE.—According to the reference made by the United States District Court, the arguments in the case of the propellers Ironsides and S. D. Caldwell were heard last week before United States Commissioner Cleveland. [illegible] —*Cleveland Herald.*

Malt.

WYETH & VANDERVOORT MALTING CO.,

Nos. 2 & 4 MICHIGAN-AV

[illegible]

London Dock Gin.

1778.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN,

Designed for the use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

[illegible]

A. M. BININGER & CO., Sole Proprietors, 15 Beaver-st., New York.

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[illegible]

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

Medical.

WHY ENDURE

A LIVING DEATH!

H

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

O

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC!

O

Exchange Pain for Ease

NEW MAN,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

WASTING AWAY,

F

HOOFLAND'S German Bitters

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

L

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS

Ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood.

A

Weak and Delicate Children

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAKS FOR THESE REMEDIES.

Who would Ask for More Dignified or Strong or Testimony?

HON. G. W. WOODWARD

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania writes:

N

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania writes:

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION.

D

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A Nefarious Business.

Why Suffer Any Longer?

Ocean Steamers.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

JAS. WARRACK, Agent.

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ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

[illegible]

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PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

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$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY ONE

New Publications.

CHUCK FULL OF FUN! READ IT!! The Comic News!

American News Co., 121 Nassau-st., N. Y.

General Notices.

WALTER BROWN & CO.,

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

Medical.

A COMMON SENSE VIEW

Of the Mode in which

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

ACT UPON THE HUMAN SYSTEM.

THIS IS AN AGE OF INQUIRY.

Great Protective and Invigorant is Concerned,

Seat of a Disease

LIQUID STIMULANT,

Hostetter's Bitters,

Healing, Strengthening, Life-Sustaining Balm?

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

To Dyspeptic Sufferers.

DYSPEPSIA

Hostetter's Bitters.

NO DYSPEPSIA.

"Commissary Department."

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Indigestion in all its Varieties.

Ladies in delicate health will find

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

A SOVEREIGN BALM

Contains the invigorating principle

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POISONOUS DRUGS.

THE GOVERNMENT COUNTERSIGN.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

ST. GEORGE ON HORSEBACK.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Further Debate in the Senate on the Sioux Murphy Relief Bill.

Private Bill Day in the House.

Debate on the Jenckes Civil Service Bill.

Comprehensive Statement Showing the Financial Condition of the Government.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

HOUSE.

INDIANA.

OHIO.

BLOOMINGTON.

CUBA.

CANADA.

Lost, Found, &c.

Personal.

Real Estate Wanted.

Real Estate for Sale.

Information Wanted.

Boarding and Lodging.

To Rent—Rooms.

To Rent—Houses.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

Business Chances.

Agents Wanted.

Situations Wanted—Male.

Situations Wanted—Female.

Employment Agents.

Miscellaneous Wants.

Wants.

Partners Wanted.

Medical.

Dancing.

Lectures, Concerts, &c.

Auction Sales.

Amusements.

Business Notices.

Marriages.

Deaths.

Special Notices.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

MARK TWAIN.

Lecture by Hon. H. C. Van Schaack before the Historical Society.